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PRICE TWO CENTS

SO. NEW ENGLAND IS PREVENTED FROM REMOVAL

Judge Braley Approves Promise
of Defendant Railroad's Coun-
sel Not to Move or Encumber
Any of Its Property

RECEIVER IS ASKED

Contractor March Who Sues for
\$3,500,000 to Inspect Books—
Corporation to Be Allowed to
Complete Its Defense on July 3

Southern New England railroad corporation was temporarily stayed today by Judge Braley of the superior court from moving any of its property from the jurisdiction of the court and from placing any incumbrance on that property. The action was taken on petition of John March, contractor, who was suing for \$3,500,000 damages he alleges he sustained when worked stopped in railroad construction between Palmer and Blackstone, part of the Grand Trunk road to Providence.

Mr. March sued for a receivership of the Southern New England corporation. The Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont roads are named in the suit as interested parties, in connection with the Southern New England. The text of Judge Braley's interlocutory decree was:

"That in lieu of the issuance of a preliminary injunction the stipulation of counsel for the defendant, now made in open court, that pending the further order of the court, or some justice thereof, no personal property of any name or nature belonging to the defendant corporation shall be removed from the jurisdiction of the court or any incumbrance placed thereon, and that no attachment, lien, mortgage or other incumbrance, shall be placed upon the real estate or easement of the defendant corporation, directly or indirectly, by or through the defendant corporation, or any officer thereof, is hereby approved.

"That the defendant complete its pleadings on or before July 3, 1913, under the provisions of equity rule 21.

"That on and after the 7th day of July reasonable right shall be afforded to the plaintiff by the defendant to inspect all books, papers and other documents in its possession or under its control, referring to, bearing upon or concerning in any way the relations of the Southern New England corporation with the Grand Trunk railway of Canada and the Central Vermont Railway Company, either or both, in so far as said relations are within the scope of the plaintiff's case as stated in his bill.

"That the application of the plaintiff for a receiver as prayed for in his bill is continued for further consideration, and that the cause stand for further orders."

CURRENCY BILL INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—When the members of the House ways and means committee met today the question of public hearings on the administration currency bill, introduced Thursday in the Senate by Senator Owen and in the House by Representative Glass, was to be determined. Several changes have been made in the bill as a result of the numerous conferences in which President Wilson, Democrats of the House and Senate committees, treasury department officials and committees of bankers took part, after the publication of the proposed measure several days ago.

However, despite earnest appeals that the federal reserve board to control the proposed new currency system be increased, and that the bankers be given representation, no change in this provision was made.

Re-inserted in the bill was the original proposition for retiring the present bank notes within 20 years, and the substitution of additional federal reserve notes for them. This eliminates the proposed limit of \$500,000,000 in reserve notes contained in the bill as originally made public.

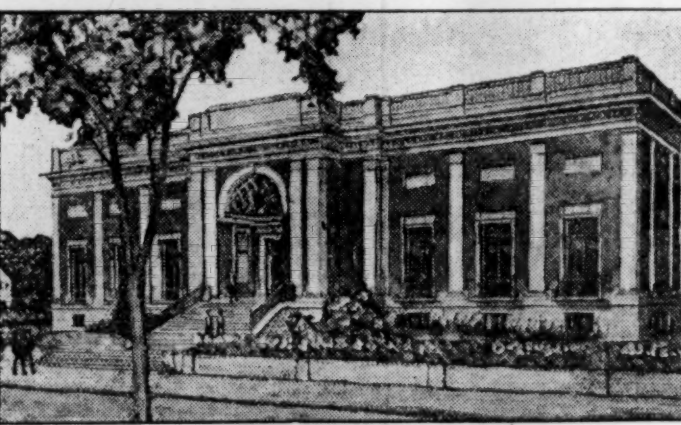
Mr. Mann Thursday attacked the method used in preparing the bill. He objected to the statement of President Wilson that the members of the banking and currency committee had been consulted in framing the bill.

"The President," he said, "was a little loose as to his facts or a little careless as to his language. The members of the committee were not consulted. The Democratic members were."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Senate currency committee, and a former member of the national monetary commission, issued a statement Thursday in which he urged immediate action towards currency reform, but criticized certain features of the new administration bill.

Mr. Weeks thought it would be infinitely better judgment to delay, rather than pass, a bill which contained provisions which were fundamentally wrong. "The proposed plan provides that every

BEVERLY'S \$110,000 PUBLIC LIBRARY



Structure is of brick with marble trimmings

ENTENTE IS KNIT BY M. POINCARÉ'S VISIT TO LONDON

President's Departure Is Almost
Triumphal Progress and the
King Attends Station to Bid
Farewell to Head of France

SIGNIFICANCE GREAT

LONDON—Precisely at 10 o'clock this morning the French President left London. The King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught as well as Sir Edward Grey, the lord mayor, the French ambassador and a large number of distinguished Englishmen met him on the platform at Victoria station to say good-bye.

His drive across the park from St. James palace to the station was almost a triumphal progress and perhaps no foreign guest has ever left the country with a warmer send-off.

There is no question that the visit both politically and socially has been a tremendous success and that the entente has been knit together with greater firmness than could have been imagined from the presence of one man.

M. Poincaré had a busy day yesterday. In the morning he traveled to Windsor and drove to the castle through decorated streets. On his return he passed through Hyde Park at the moment when the Row was almost full, and after a very brief interval drove out again to luncheon with the French colony at the Hyde Park hotel.

His speech here was a purely domestic one, devoted to urging the French colony in London to stand by their country in every emergency.

After luncheon the President drove to Olympia, where he passed two hours with the King and Queen in witnessing the various competitions of the horse show.

In the evening he was entertained by Sir Edward Grey at dinner at the foreign office, from whence he proceeded to Buckingham palace to take part in the state ball.

BEVERLY WILL DEDICATE NEW LIBRARY TODAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—The new \$110,000 public library building on Essex, Winter and Dane streets will be dedicated today. The new building is of brick with marble trimmings, occupies a commanding location across from the common. It was built by a commission outside of the city government, the first so constructed and was built within the appropriation. Those who will take part in the program include Mayor H. A. MacDonald, Col. William R. Driver of the commission, Judge W. C. Loring who will preside, the Rev. B. R. Bulkeley and Prof. George Edward Woodberry who will deliver the address. The library has a lecture room capable of seating 160, good reading and reference rooms, and is well ventilated and lighted. Cass Gilbert of New York designed the building. It is hoped to have the building ready for the delivery of books soon after the first of July. The stack room has accommodations for 70,000 volumes.

PRESIDENT READY TO LEAVE CAPITAL WITH HIS FAMILY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and their daughters, will leave here today for Cornish, N. H., for a brief vacation.

The length of the President's stay will depend on Congress. If both Houses agree to a recess over July 4, then the executive will not return until a week from next Monday. If the recess is not agreed on—and there was a general belief today that it would not be—then the President will come back here on Monday.

The president does not desire to appear in the light of personally enjoying a vacation while members of Congress are held here considering legislation which he has demanded for the benefit of the country.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters will remain in their summer home until next October unless something should come up to disarrange their plans.

BULGARIA CLAIMS BALKAN SITUATION IS NOT SERIOUS

LONDON—Yesterday the Skupshchina sat with closed doors to discuss the Bulgarian difficulty. It is understood that the premier has carried the day, but nothing will be definitely known till the open session takes place today. The account of the recent fight in the neighborhood of Kotechana supplied by the Bulgarian foreign office differs fundamentally from that published in Belgrade. According to Bulgaria nothing worse occurred than an attempt of a Bulgarian band to occupy a Serbian position. In Vienna there is a tendency to take an extremely pessimistic view of the situation, but this is entirely unjustified by facts.

CITY'S GROWTH RATE DOUBLES

Indications of a growth of nearly double that of last year are given by the names in the new city directory. The book shows an actual increase of 9428 names which it is said would correspond to an increase of 20,420 population. The increase since the census year would put the present figure at 739,800.

RETALIATORY TARIFF PLAN IN CAUCUS PASSES

Senate Democrats by Vote of 26
to 9 Indorse Committee's
Amendment for Countervailing
Duties on Wheat and Flour

TWO DAYS OF DEBATE

WASHINGTON—Following two days of debate, the Senate Democratic caucus today voted 26 to 9 to sustain the finance committee and retain countervailing duties on wheat and flour.

The nine who voted for unlimited free trade in the products were Fletcher, Florida; Lea, Tenn.; Swanson, Virginia; Martine, New Jersey; O'Gorman, New York; Reed, Missouri; Salisbury, Delaware; Sheppard, Texas, and Vandaman, Mississippi.

The section of the bill approved provides that where there is discrimination against American wheat or wheat products there shall be assessed a countervailing duty of 10 cents per bushel for wheat and 45 cents a barrel on flour.

President Wilson was informed today that there was no present likelihood of the Senate Democratic caucus reporting the tariff bill to the Senate proper until after July 4.

Sensors Kern, James, Shields and Chamberlain held a conference with the executive and explained to him the progress that has already been made. They said, however, that because of the desire of the majority members to have the bill as nearly perfect as possible, before it is actually taken up on the floor, it is necessary to proceed slowly.

Senator Kern, as majority leader, told the President that if he wanted to stay in New Hampshire over July 4, there was no reason why he should not do so. The senator urged the President to take as much of a vacation as possible at the present time, but Mr. Wilson did not say what his intentions were.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK SCORE ONE EACH IN FIRST

Two games are scheduled this afternoon at Fenway park between the world champion Boston Americans and Manager Chance's New York team. Postponement of Thursday's contests makes it necessary to play double-headers today and tomorrow.

When the first game started Manager Stahl sent Leonard into the pitcher's box, while Carrigan caught. For New York Keating and Sweeney were the battery. Umpire Hart officiated behind the plate and Umpire Dineen on bases.

EATON HOMESTEAD AT WAKEFIELD



Century-old structure that is to be replaced by modern building

OLD WAKEFIELD RESIDENCE SOON TO BE DEMOLISHED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Work of razing the old Eaton homestead at the corner of Main and Salem streets, to begin tomorrow, will mark the passing of one of Wakefield's historic landmarks—a building which was the home of one of the town's foremost citizens of early days, the leading town store, the first home of the local Baptist denomination, a bank and in later years again a dwelling.

Mrs. Harvey B. Evans, owner of the property, will erect this summer a residence, costing about \$10,000, and will occupy it. The location faces the park and Quannapowitt lake, and is considered one of the finest residential sites in the town.

The old Eaton homestead was built 112 years ago by Lilley Eaton, 2d, whose name is prominent in local history. Later, when it came into the hands of Lilley Eaton, 3d, it was the headquarters of the postoffice, local savings bank and municipal offices. About this time, also, it acquired the name of the Pilgrims' hotel, because Baptist clergymen supplying the local pulpit were entertained there. Church meetings were held on the third floor.

SCHOOL BIRD CLASSES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Massachusetts Audubon Society
Establishes One Hundred and
Thirty-Nine Organizations in
Addition to Those in the Field

HABITS ARE STUDIED

One hundred and thirty-nine classes for the study of birds have been added this spring to the 91 classes already established by the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

These classes or clubs are formed in the public schools through the medium of the teacher, who explains to the children that their object will be to learn all they can about wild birds and that every one who becomes a member will be expected to be kind to the birds and to protect them.

Through the school year frequent trips for bird study stimulate interest in the children and plans or hints for individual summer study after the school has closed are proposed by the teacher.

The teachers are constantly in touch with the Audubon Society secretary and rely on her for fresh helps to keep the pupils interested. The success of this plan is apparent in the membership list which has on it 4300 names of children under 16 years of age and a complete membership of 14,000 persons, registering an increase during this year of 3000 names.

The Audubon societies' work is not confined wholly to state work. This year the united societies of the country have been engaged in active work at Washington where they have sought legislation to stop importation of wild birds' plumages for millinery purposes.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATED, CHARGE

WASHINGTON—Complaint was made today by Representative Curley to Secretary Wilson concerning alleged violations of the eight-hour law at the Ellis island, N. Y., immigration station. Through various labor organizations day laborers have protested that they have been worked nine hours daily. Gateman also complains that their wages have been reduced.

Secretary Daniels today announced that the Battleship Ohio instead of the North Dakota would participate in the Independence day celebration in Gloucester harbor with other battleships and torpedo boat destroyers.

NEW BOSTON STUDY COURSES TO BE TRIED IN FOUR SCHOOLS

The first step in the actual reorganization of courses in Boston's public schools has been taken in the decision to introduce experimental work into the Henry L. Pierce, Mary Hemmaway and Edward Everett schools in Dorchester and the Chapman school in East Boston. This will be done by the introduction of

GEN. DARLING TO TEST PATENTS OF UNITED SHOE

District Court Clerk Is Appointed
Special Examiner to Take Testi-
mony in the Dissolution Pro-
ceedings of the Government

TO GO BACK TO 1899

Inquisitor Will Seek to Ascertain
How Basic Rights About to
Expire Were Retained
Through Absorption of Plants

Gen. Charles K. Darling, clerk of the United States district court, was appointed special examiner today by Judge Putnam, Dodge and Brown in the United States district court to take testimony in the patent question for the dissolution proceedings of the government against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The government was given two weeks in which to prepare its case.

The government will then start to offer its testimony and will conclude Aug. 12. From that date to Sept. 27 the defendants will put in testimony. From that time to Oct. 7 the government will be given an opportunity for rebuttal. The court reserves the right to rule on any question that may come before the examiner.

The opposing counsel had a lengthy argument before the court came in and could not apparently come to an agreement regarding the affirmative defense of the defendants.

William S. Gregg for the government objected to the phrase "infringement" in the orders drawn by the defendant on the ground that it would open up the question of patent litigation and would take too long to settle. Attorney Frederick P. Fish for the United Shoe said that the company's affirmative defense depended upon a thorough understanding of the question and he wanted the whole matter settled before an examiner. He reserved the right to take up the infringement question before the court if it was not decided by the examiner.

The order states that the examiner will take testimony in the government's bill in equity particularly that part relating to the absorption in 1899 by the company of firms with their machines and patents.

Many of the basic patents on the principal machines owned and controlled by them, the government says, were about to expire, and under the ordinary course the general public would have acquired them in the near future.

CITY PUBLICITY BUREAU AGAIN CONTEMPLATED

Publicity and progress for Boston was the theme discussed by the merchants, transportation agents and real estate men at a luncheon which Mayor Fitzgerald gave this afternoon at Youngs hotel. The advisability of having a publicity bureau to be established and conducted along the lines of the bureau which the mayor maintained during the first term of his administration was taken up. Delegates from the Boston Real Estate Exchange brought the question to the attention of the mayor this week, and urged the necessity of such a bureau to send out literature and agents to induce manufacturers and commercial enterprises to locate in Boston.

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Sir Edward Carson Declares Ulster Will Beat Government

COALITION UPON HOME RULE PRESSES IT THROUGH HOUSE

Irish Autonomy Bill Passes Second Reading in Commons
After Mr. Asquith Has Done Sums and Sir Edward Carson Has Hurdled Defiance at Government

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—As stated by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the two days' discussion of the home rule bill, which was recently reintroduced into Parliament under the Parliament act, resulted in a coalition majority of 98 against Mr. Balfour's motion for the rejection of the bill. The motion that the bill be read a second time was then carried without division.

Only very hopeful or very despondent people, according to their point of view, expected any other result. No stranger, unacquainted with British political conditions, would have guessed from the calm which prevailed in the House of Commons during the debate that the subject of discussion was one which, in the opinion of many, might plunge a country into civil war. But the calm of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour explained, was the calm of utter weariness.

There was a "scene" in the House on the opening day of the debate, arising out of the recent Marconi developments, but possibly many who were present did not realize that there had been a scene till they read about it in the evening papers. Any honorable member, however might have created a real "scene" and earned immediate fame by announcing that, as a result of the arguments of the party opposite, he had altered his opinion on home rule. It was the knowledge that nothing like this could possibly happen which more than anything else was responsible for the lethargic attitude of the House towards a very vital and urgent problem.

Nevertheless the speeches delivered were remarkably good, the best perhaps being those of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Birrell, and Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Asquith Does Sums

Mr. Asquith began his speech by a series of calculations tending to show that the country had certainly not turned against the government on the question of home rule. In 21 by-elections since the home rule bill was passed, in which there had been Liberal or Labor candidates, the home rule vote recorded had been 121,269 as against 103,568. In these 21 elections the government had lost four seats and gained one—and not an unimportant one either, Mr. Asquith added, amidst loud ministerial cheers—in the city of Londonderry. In two of the by-elections in which the government had lost there were three-cornered contests and the votes cast for home rule candidates were 16,181 as against 12,281 votes for the Unionist candidates. And so on.

One of the pleasures of London life is to hear Mr. Asquith doing electioneering "sums" in the House of Commons, but, according to Mr. Balfour, anything more inconclusive, anything more unsatisfactory to the man who knows the currents of public opinion, could not be imagined.

Leaving this point, Mr. Asquith asked the opposition what alternative proposals they had to offer. A general election was the quick response from the benches opposite. Would that solve the difficulty? Mr. Asquith asked; would a general election if it went in favor of home rule subside or get rid of the hostility of Ulster? A vigorous "No" was the reply of Ulster representatives.

Answer Caught Up

Then, Mr. Asquith declared, beaming at members opposite, there was no use at all in having a general election, a reply which, as Mr. Balfour remarked unkindly later, drew the loudest cheers from the ministerial benches.

Finally Mr. Asquith, speaking with

great animation and vigor, asked the House what, if this bill did not pass, it was going to do with the people of Leinster, Munster, Connaught and even part of Ulster. The responsibility of members opposite if they succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill would be far more serious than the responsibility of the government. What they were asking from Parliament and the country was a mandate to coerce the vast majority of the Irish people, to prevent them obtaining that which they had the right to demand and were determined to achieve.

Mr. Balfour followed Mr. Asquith. His most effective point was made when he protested against such a bill being passed under what was, even in the opinion of the government, a merely provisional constitution. If they were going to have an act of unconstitutional tyranny put forward for any part of the kingdom at all events let it be done with the authority of the constitution as it was, or as it ought to be.

T. P. O'Connor was amusing but not particularly to the point with his extracts from opponents' speeches, and the threadbare arguments of other speakers failed to hold the interest of the House.

It remained for Sir Edward Carson to do this on the second day of the debate in a vigorous reply to the prime minister. His hope that this would be the last time he would trouble the House in discussing the matter was interpreted in their own way by ministerialists and received with encouraging cheers.

Sir Edward Carson Defiant

The Conservatives cheered, however, when Sir Edward Carson said that Ulster in its threat of armed resistance had behind it the whole force of the Unionist and Conservative party, including the leader and former leader of the opposition. The cheering was renewed when he reversed the prime minister's conundrum and asked whether, in the event of a general election going against home rule, the prime minister would undertake to withdraw his support from the Nationalist party. The prime minister knew that he was in a helpless and hopeless position and the government was certainly not strong enough to put in force a single clause of the bill.

Finishing on a note of triumph, Sir Edward Carson said that Liberals might laugh and jeer but Ulster was going on and eventually would beat them. For himself he would take the responsibility for every resistance the north of Ireland was able to organize. Liberals were crying peace where there was no peace. They knew it and they would feel it.

Then followed speeches on the usual lines from Bonar Law and Mr. Redmond, and an interesting maiden speech by Mr. Hogg, the victor of Londonderry. With a brilliant speech by Mr. Birrell, the Irish secretary, who declared vigorously that the opposition could not hope to solve the Irish problem, by coming to Irishmen with hands full of subsidies, with mouths full of sneers at their aspirations, and with tongues libelling their characters, the debate ended as stated.

HAUPTMANN PLAY STIRS SILESIA

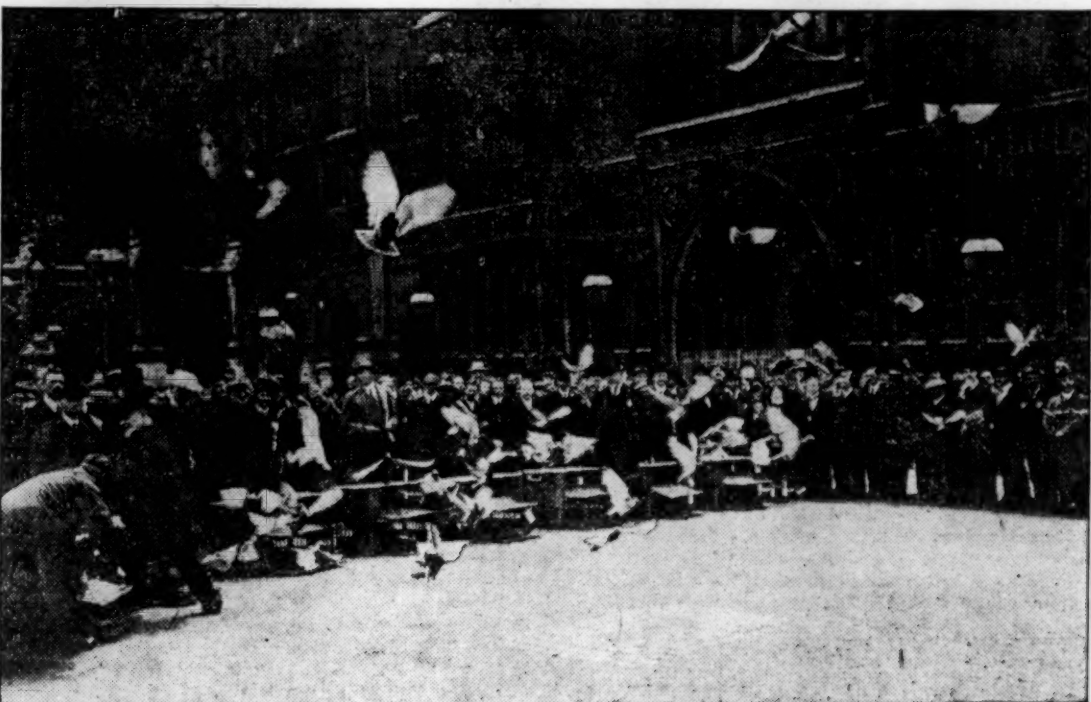
(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr Gerhart Hauptmann's festival play, which is being performed at the Breslau exhibition, has been the cause of a vehement protest by the chiefs of the Provincial Leagues of Veterans for Silesia.

The play, which commemorates the war of independence of 1813, ascribes the glory of the rising of the people against Napoleonic tyranny to the love of freedom in the people themselves, and to the love of their country manifested by the leaders of the people, Stein, Blucher, Gneisenau, Jahn and Fichte. The kings and emperors which figure in the history of the struggle Herr Hauptmann ridicules without mercy.

The friends of Herr Hauptmann, and they are many in Germany, argue that he has not gone beyond the limits of history, and that his play has a strong patriotic flavor.

LEGISLATORS TEST MERIT OF HOMING PIGEONS



(Copyright by the London News Agency)

Members of British House of Commons liberating Pontefract and Shipley birds in Palace yard

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A very large crowd, which included the speaker and a number of members of Parliament, gathered recently in Palace yard at the House of Commons to witness the start of a race between "teams" of homing pigeons.

Over 90 competitors, represented by 180 pigeons, took part in the race which arose out of a challenge by Handel Booth, M. P. for Pontefract, to Mr. Illingworth, chief Liberal whip and M. P. for Shipley, to show good reason why the homing pigeons of Shipley should not be declared inferior to those of Pontefract. Mr. Illingworth promptly took up the challenge and the competi-

tion was arranged, prizes of £15, £10 and £5 being given for the best flights as well as a prize of £5 for the first pigeon home.

The chief whip was himself a competitor, and it seemed a pity that his opponent belonged to the same political party. A competition between the chief Liberal whip and, say, the chief Conservative whip would have been regarded as having almost a political significance and would at any rate have tended to restore the sporting element, which is disappearing from politics in these strenuous days.

The birds were released at 10:30 a. m. The distances covered were 159 miles to Pontefract and 173 miles to Shipley, and

the results as finally worked out gave an easy victory to the Pontefract birds. This may have been due partly to the shorter distance and to a more favorable wind than the homing pigeons of Shipley experienced. The first prize went to Mr. Harding, Pontefract, whose bird reached home exactly at 2:21 p. m.; the second to Mr. Rhodes, Pontefract, whose bird arrived at 2:21½ p. m., and the third was won by Mr. Beckett, Pontefract, whose pigeon arrived about 1½ minutes later. The first of the Shipley birds arrived at 3:16 p. m. Whatever the reason, the final calculations showed that the Pontefract birds had attained a much higher rate of speed than the birds of Shipley.

SUFFRAGIST WHO STOPPED KING'S HORSE INTENDED ACT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—There can be no doubt that the act of Emily Wilding Davison, at the race for the Derby, in rushing from the crowd at the moment when the field was rounding Tattenham Corner, and seizing the bridle of the King's horse, causing it to fall with fatal consequences to herself and serious injury to the jockey was a deliberate one, for Miss Davison was among the most determined of the militant suffragists. Her record in the "Women's Who's Who" included imprisonment for obstruction for stone throwing, for breaking windows, for setting fire to pillar boxes. Her innumerable terms of imprisonment had been cut short by the adoption of the hunger strike, and she had in consequence suffered forcible feeding on numerous occasions. Tied down, after the outrage on Epsom Downs, was found the suffrage flag. Miss Davison was a B. A. of London University.

Referring to the incident, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said it showed the immense pitch of desperation to which women have been driven. That the plan had been well thought out Mrs. Lawrence had no doubt. She described it as carried through with amazing coolness and resource, and with almost superhuman courage. Miss Davison had deliberately risked her life with the idea that by this action she would call the attention of her country and of the world to the great hardships and privations endured by women, by reason of their exclusion from any political status.

A case of incendiarism caused by militant suffragists is reported from the neighborhood of Trowbridge in Wiltshire. An uninhabited country house standing in large grounds was observed to be in flames in the early hours of one morning. From the rapidity with which the house was burnt down it is thought that it must have been fired in every room. In the gardens was found a wheelbarrow containing a copy of the Suffragette with the words "For damages apply Runciman, Trowbridge." At Trowbridge, on the previous day, Mr. Runciman had held a meeting during which several suffragists were ejected.

The most important item of news from abroad on the subject of the women's

movement comes from Australia. Miss Vida Goldstein, who was standing as an independent candidate for Kooyong in the general elections to the Australian House of Representatives secured 10,000 votes against her successful opponents' 16,000. Miss Goldstein's campaign had the merit of being carried on independently of the support of any of the political parties.

The constantly repeated statement that the French government had been approached in connection with the expulsion of Miss Christabel Pankhurst from France has met with an authoritative denial by the minister for foreign affairs in the French Chamber of Deputies. Replying to a question, he said that, contrary to the rumors which were current, no measure for the expulsion or extradition of Miss Christabel Pankhurst had been asked for by the British

government or was contemplated by the French government.

The report, which has been published in several papers, of an attack by suffragists on the late Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, when an attempt is said to have been made to knock him off the cliff at Margate, has received the attention of the Women's Social and Political Union. The union declares that none of its members was connected in the reported attempt.

RED FUNNEL LINER FIRST TO USE OIL

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Red Funnel fleet has added a new liner, the R. M. S. Niagara, 13,500 tons, to its number. This vessel, which recently arrived in Sydney harbor, is the first vessel to obtain the board of trade certificate for passengers as an oil-burner. She can also, if necessary, burn coal in auxiliary engines.

MORE WATER FOR KARACHI, IN INDIA, IS NOW SANCTIONED

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—The Karachi municipality has sanctioned the construction of the extensions to the Karachi water works, proposed by the chief officer and chief engineer in his report dated Feb. 25 last, at an estimated cost of Rs. 635,000. The money is to be raised by a loan, after obtaining the sanction of the government thereto, and construction will be started as soon thereafter as possible.

The municipality is to be congratulated on its speedy settlement of this most important question, and it is hoped that the government will be equally expeditious in according its sanction to the loan. The growth of Karachi is proceeding so rapidly and continuously that the extensions now about to be constructed will, most probably, be fully requisitioned long before the end of 10 years, which is the period of expansion for which the municipality is now making provision. Already complaints of an insufficient water supply are appearing in the local press, and although only certain localities are affected, it

is evident that an increase is becoming necessary.

As each section of the work is completed, it will almost certainly be found that there is an immediate need for it, and therefore there should be no delay in commencing operations. No doubt the urgency of the scheme is being pressed upon the government's attention, and the necessary sanction will not be unduly delayed.

So many municipal problems of the first importance are coming to the front, which require the undivided attention of the chief officer and chief engineer, that the municipality has found it necessary to bring out two English assistants to relieve him of purely routine work and matters of minor importance, and so leave him free for the efficient handling of the larger problems. The present executive head of the municipality, Measham Lea, is generally recognized as a most capable, energetic and resourceful officer, and keenly alert to all Karachi's needs. The municipal councilors have complete confidence in his ability to maintain the progress of the city on a par with that of the port, and to make Karachi a worthy representative of the province of Sind.

PROPORTIONAL PLAN DROPPED BY FRENCH SENATE

New Proposal for Electoral Reform Declared Worthy of Consideration by the Premier

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Chamber of Deputies bill embodying the principle of the representation of minorities has been finally shelved by the Senate.

The Senate committee has drawn up a counter proposal to that embodied in the bill, in which proportional representation does not figure at all. In the first clause the principle of election by a majority of votes is affirmed. The scrutin de liste is reestablished, each department electing one member for every 21,500 inhabitants. It further proposes that the deputies shall be elected for a period of not more than six years and that every three years elections shall be held for one half of the total number of constituencies represented in the Chamber.

M. Barthou's speech in the upper house on the subject of electoral reform was absolutely explicit on one point. He said that after the fall of the Briand ministry, as the result of the vote of the Senate on the principle of proportional representation, it was impossible for the present cabinet to support any system based on the electoral quotient. He considered that the new proposals emitted by the Senate were worthy of all consideration and should form a basis for an electoral reform which must be carried out without delay.

PEACE POINTS ARE BEFORE BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE—The organizing committee of the peace conference in The Hague has sent Sir Edward Grey the following points for consideration:

(1) Review of the peace treaties in order to establish a general basis for obligatory arbitration.
(2) Establishment of the so-called "court of arbitration." The committee hopes that steps in this direction may be taken, even if the proposal which the United States made in the last peace conference is not entirely accepted in that form.

(3) A further consideration of the points which have not been settled by the London convention, and the establishment if possible of a general code as guide for the international prize court.
(4) Prohibition of the use of flying machines and airships as instruments of war.

(5) The amendment of laws dealing with contraband in time of war.

The committee further enjoins that, notwithstanding the great difficulties, a basis be sought for the restriction of armaments.

IMPORTANT FIND OF OSMIRIDIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—With osmiridium, as with other metals, such as crocoite (chromate of lead) and lode tin, Tasmania is making a record. Usually the precious white metal is found in small thin flat grains, and up till recently has never been found in situ. A short time ago, however, a prospector found, some distance north of the Savage river, west coast, rich osmiridium in serpentine rock which, although semi-decomposed, had not been disintegrated and cemented together again. More recently a prospector at Bald Hills, in the same vicinity, discovered a piece of the metal weighing 9 dwts. and lately another in the same district, north of the Pieman river, also in serpentine country, unearthed a flat lump of osmiridium weighing 2 ounces, which is believed to be a world's record for weight of any single specimen of this metal.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)

BREMEN, Germany—The new German battleship to replace the Weissenberg was recently launched at Bremen. The new vessel belongs to the same class as the Konig and her armament consists of 10 35.6 centimeter (14 inch) guns, 14 15 centimeter (6 inch) guns, and 12 8.8 centimeter (3.4 inch) guns. Her displacement is about 26,575 tons and her contract speed is 23 knots.

AUSTRALIA SAVES ON ARMY CLOTHES

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The management of the Commonwealth clothing factory claim as a result of the establishment of the factory that military breeches, which formerly cost 17s. 9d. a pair under the contract system, can now be supplied to the defense department at a cost of 10s. 9d. Formerly the department paid 13s. 6d. each for shirts, which are now supplied for 8s.

Consequent on the recent extension of the factory, the weekly output of breeches, shirts, and greatcoats is now double what it used to be, and it is intended to further increase the number of hands employed when the funds for the next financial year are available.



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WARD'S

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE SQUARE—"Trip to Chinatown," 2:10, 8:10.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"The House Next Door," 8:15.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Purple Road,"
GARRICK—"Peg of My Heart,"
ELLIOTT—"Romance,"
ELTINGE—"Within the Law,"
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO

CORT—H. B. Warner,
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True,"
GRAND—"The Tok Man of Oz,"
STUDEBAKER—"Mile Modista."

Home Agitation Diverts Austria's Attention from Balkans

AUSTRIA WOULD WELCOME PEACE IN THE BALKANS

She Has Her Hands Full at Home With Hungarians Clamoring for Universal Suffrage and Army Increase to Secure

AMITY TALK GROWS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The attention of politicians in Austria has lately been diverted from the Balkans to the more immediate troubles at home.

The Nemesis which falls upon empires as well as upon individuals, when they enter upon a policy of expediency and of doing evil that good may come, is being experienced by the dual monarchy. It was an open secret at the last parliamentary elections in Hungary that immense sums had been devoted to "electioneering" purposes. Only those acquainted with electioneering methods in Hungary can appreciate the true value of the expression. They closely resemble the methods employed at Irish elections in the middle of last century, but with the difference that the tricks employed by the agents of one party against the other to prevent the voters reaching the booths, are here used with the approval of the central government.

The voting is not secret, thus the political persuasion of every man is public, and violence is very often employed by one party in preventing adherents of the other from reaching the polling box. The central government used large sums of money in getting the "working" party returned, because the question of raising the number of the Hungarian contingent of annual recruits had become very pressing. The Emperor had decided that the Austrian army, which all told numbered only about 1,500,000, counting all reservists, landwehr, and so forth, was to be raised to over 2,000,000. Thus the necessity of a submissive Parliament was apparent.

The Hungarians, meanwhile, have been agitating continually for universal suffrage, and what is still more important in the circumstances, for a secret ballot. They also wish for direct voting. The members of Parliament desiring these reforms are backed by the mass of the people. The workmen of Budapest are ready to throw down their tools at a moment's notice and start burning tramway cars and demonstrating in a similar manner. It follows that at the mere hint of trouble the military is called out. This enrages the people still more and often leads to trouble where it might have been avoided by more conciliatory methods.

As regards the position in the Balkans the opinion is freely expressed in Vienna that Austria-Hungary would be glad to see the allies fight and reduce their strength, giving Austria an opportunity to step in when they were exhausted by fighting among themselves. This view, although feasible enough, is not general, as Austria-Hungary has quite enough to do to keep order at home without being embarrassed by new territory, and adding more Slavs to her population.

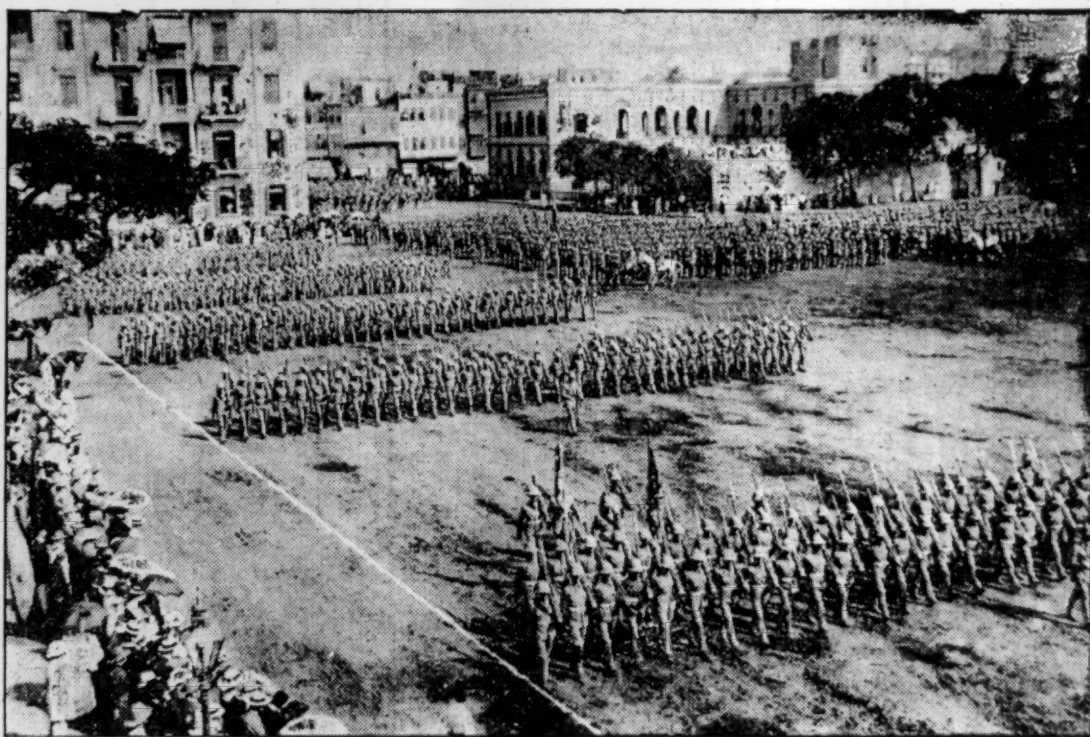
Thus, although Austria-Hungary would like to gain the ascendancy in the Balkans, and out Russian influence in that part of Europe, it is probable that she is sincere in her desire for peace, and that the professions of those in power that they only desire trade expansion, is correct. It is also likely that Count Berchtold, a far-seeing statesman, grasps the fact that conquest by force of arms is an antiquated system. Austria-Hungary, he feels, must look rather to commercial supremacy than to feats of arms. Russia also, it is believed, is counselling the Balkans to moderation.

IRRIGATION PLANS OF VICTORIA TOLD TO COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—E. Mead, Victorian irrigation expert, giving evidence before the Dominion's royal commission at Melbourne, gave information on the subject of irrigation which should be of interest to many. Works completed or in course of erection are capable of irrigating 400,000 acres of which 215,000 acres were irrigated last year. Additional plans and estimates are well advanced to increase the total acreage of irrigated land to 700,000 acres.

Over 10,000,000 acres are supplied with domestic and stock water from the irrigation works. The total investment in state irrigation works reaches £7,750,000. At Mildura, the oldest of the fruit settlements on the River Murray, 600 persons are maintained on 12,000 acres, which last year produced £400,000 worth of fruit. A ten-acre orange grove will yield a greater return than 300 acres of wheat; and one acre of lucerne or alfalfa will fatten more sheep than 20 acres of grass land. One half of the settlers on the irrigated blocks have come from Great Britain or America, and the percentage of failures has been very small. The rivers of Victoria could easily supply 12,000,000 "acre feet" of water a year, enough for 4,000,000 acres of irrigated land.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT HONOR THEIR KING



Picturesque march-past before Field Marshal Lord Kitchener in Cairo on King George's birthday

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt.—King George's birthday was celebrated in Cairo by an early parade of all the British troops in Cairo, held in the great square in front of the Khedive's palace of Abdin in the center of the city.

Lord Kitchener, in the full dress uniform of a field marshal, took the salute on behalf of the King, and there were also present Mohammed Said Pasha, the prime minister, who is just now acting as regent in the absence of the Khedive

from Egypt, and Sir R. Wingate, the sirdar of the Egyptian army. The troops present, who marched past in the order given, were "T" battery, royal horse artillery; third (Prince of Wales') dragoon guards; mountain battery, royal garrison artillery; royal engineers; second battalion, Devonshire regiment; first battalion Suffolk regiment; second battalion Gordon Highlanders; camel corps. Maj. Gen. Hon. J. H. G. Byng was on Lord Kitchener's right hand as commanding officer of the army of occupation. The time was 8 a. m. and the scene a picturesque one, the camel corps and the mule mountain battery, with its screw guns celebrated by Kipling, and its Italian drivers, supplying elements of strangeness. The Suffolks all wore red roses to commemorate the last occasion when British troops were led into action by their King. This was at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, when George II. attacked the French at the head of the twelfth and twenty-second regiments of foot, the former regiment being now represented by the first Suffolk.

WARSHIPS OF AIR SECRETLY ADDED TO GERMAN FORCE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—In order to avoid any danger of airships crossing frontiers, as in the case of the Z4, future trials of new Zeppelins for Germany's aerial force will be conducted from the new landing place at Potsdam.

The present year will see the addition to the aerial divisions of the army and navy of four new Zeppelins, one Schutte-Lanz, one Gross, and two Parsevals, whilst the double sheds for airships, provided for in the new army bill, will also be ready within the year.

It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to obtain reliable information as to the state of Germany's aerial equipments, the above information being given on the authority of the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. A new Zeppelin is undergoing its trials just now, and it is quite certain that an airship will be added to both navy and army wings of the aerial squadron during the summer but, in accordance with recent official announcements, strict secrecy is being maintained with regard to new arrangements for aerial defense.

AUTO TRANSPORT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The commercial and utilitarian side of motor traction will be fully dealt with at the imperial motor transport conference which will be opened in London on July 18.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will be president and the Hon. Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, will be chairman of the executive committee. The secretary of state for war, the secretary of state for the colonies, the president of the board of trade, the postmaster-general, the secretary of state for India, the high commissioners of Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and New Zealand are among the vice-presidents, and there will be many representatives from the self-governing dominions and from the crown colonies. Among the important questions which will be discussed by the conference are the possibility of obtaining adequate supplies within the empire of fuel for internal combustion engines, the problems connected with imperial motor transport such as the production of motor vehicles suited for military and industrial work in the colonies, the organization of motor transport systems, rural transport, and road transport in cities. On some of the subjects discussed the war office will lay its views officially before the conference.

NORWAY TO ADD TO PROPERTY TAX

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The government has now dealt with the question of an increase in the property taxes. The proposals laid before the cabinet were for a sliding scale of taxation. Thus properties of from 10,000 to 15,000 kroner will be liable to a tax of 40 ore on every 1000, and so on in an increasing scale until 100 ore is levied on properties of 30,000 and upwards. The 10 per cent in addition to the direct state taxes is to be retained.

FRENCH WOMEN'S MOVEMENT HELPED BY WORLD CONGRESS

Official Recognition Accorded and the Sympathetic Reports in All Leading Papers Indicate Pronounced Effect of International Conference in Paris

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The official recognition of the women's tenth international congress in Paris by the President of the Republic, the minister for foreign affairs and the minister of the interior, as well as the reception of several of the delegates by Baron d'Estournelle de Constant in the Senate will, without doubt, have a pronounced effect on the growth of the women's movement in France. Every paper of standing has published sympathetic reports of the sittings of the congress, and many of them have devoted special articles to the praise of the thoroughness and breadth of knowledge which have characterized the papers read by the delegates and discussed in open meeting.

A recognized government organ pertinently remarked, in reviewing the work of the women, that it was generally admitted that greater political rights were due to women in order that they might better carry out their duties. The validity of their demands for political rights being admitted, the work of the present was for the women to patiently win these rights and to carry on their work in the best possible manner under present conditions.

Among the subjects on the agenda paper to be discussed at the congress were the education of children, women and the furtherance of the cause of peace, franchise for women, the civil rights of married women, the white slave trade, the housing of the working classes, the opening of all higher branches of teaching to women, the admission of women to universities on the same terms as men, protection of women and children in the regulation of working hours.

In the discussion devoted to the consideration of the housing of the working classes, M. Pautet of the public works department gave his support to the resolution that women should sit on committees dealing with the housing question. At the meeting in which the employment of children was considered, a resolution was unanimously passed limiting the hours of their work and condemning their employment during night hours.

The same unanimity was not forthcoming, however, in the discussion dealing with the hours of work of women. The resolution aiming at limiting women's work was received with opposition and a number of the delegates supported a counter proposal to the effect that any law limiting a woman's work should be repealed.

On the question of the furtherance of peace the conclusion was reached that women could best promote it by the education of the children and by individual propaganda. It was moved in the section literature, art and science that women should be admitted to the bar in every country and under the same conditions as the men, and that the magistracy bench should be opened to them.

A unanimous vote was given in favor of the resolution that suffrage should be granted women in every country, moved by Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger. A qualifying clause was added, however, proposing that in order to prevent too radical a revolution in the state, fran-

COLOGNE CALLS WORLD TO LEARN WHAT IT IS DOING

Municipal Exhibition in German City Shows Civic Enterprise to Journalists of Britain

(Special to the Monitor)
COLOGNE, Germany.—The municipal exhibition which has recently been opened in Cologne was visited by a party of British journalists on the invitation of the city authorities.

The objects of the exhibition are to advertise Cologne, and to stimulate interest among the people of Cologne with regard to municipal government by showing them what has been done for them in the past, and what is being done at the present moment. The exhibition is also of great interest to those connected with the government of other cities and to all who are interested in such matters.

The main features of the exhibition are the life-size exhibits showing the work of the tramways, sewers, fire-brigade, lighting, parks and other departments, and the interesting pictures and diagrams showing what these municipal activities actually mean for the people.

One exhibit shows how the surplus for 1911 of municipal revenues over expenditure, a sum of 2,309,100 marks, was distributed among schools, the poor, public works and so forth; another represents the amount of capital for 1911 invested in schools, namely 36,267,000 marks; another the amount of capital invested in arts and science, 46,253,900 marks, and another the amount of taxation in relation to income.

Altogether a visit to the exhibition, coupled with a study of Cologne, shows what can be done for a city when large revenues obtained from public works by careful organization and enterprise are devoted to beautifying the city and in every direction providing a fuller life for its inhabitants. In Cologne of course all public services are run by the municipal authorities. None of them are run, as in the case of London and many other large cities, by private enterprise or by public bodies unconnected with the city council.

N. S. W. PARENTS VALUING HIGHER FREE EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Under the New South Wales system of education, all children are provided with a splendid free education at the expense of the state. The present government, however, has gone further than this, and has coordinated every branch of education so that the higher walks of learning are now within the reach of every New South Wales child.

The present New South Wales minister of education, Mr. Carmichael, points out that it is now the duty of parents to see that their children get the full benefit of this great system by insisting upon regular attendance at school. The attendance figures of New South Wales public schools during 1912 indicate that parents generally are realizing the advantage of equipping their children for life by accepting the state free education to the fullest extent.

The percentage average attendance for the average weekly enrolment for all secondary and primary state schools increased from 78.8 in 1911 to 80 last year. The minister of education thinks the figures ought to be still higher, considering the great educational advantages the state offers free.

JAMAICA COUNCIL WILL NOT HELP

(Special to the Monitor)
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The elected members of the legislative council of Jamaica have decided to withhold any contribution to the salary of the consul protector whom the foreign office is appointing to look after the interests of the 16,000 West Indians in the province of Limon, Costa Rica.

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CARE OF CHILDREN ADDS TO EXPENSE OF SCHOOL BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a meeting of the School Boards Association at Aberdeen, held on June 6, the president, the Rev. Dr. Smith of Partick, drew attention to the growing importance attached in our day to the care and welfare of the child, as is shown by the fact of the education act and the children's act of 1908 being so soon followed by three other bills dealing with special aspects of the same subject.

The increased responsibility thus thrown on school boards shows that the trend of modern legislation is to make them answerable not only for the education of the children but for their general wellbeing, and of doing for the child practically all that is done at present by the parent who realizes his duty and is capable of fulfilling it. Thus they will now have the task of licensing street traders between the ages of 14 and 17.

These measures will involve a large increase of expenditure, which the secretary for Scotland, in reply to a communication sent by the association, states that he does not yet see his way to grant.

The school rate for Glasgow, which is at present 1s. 8½d. on every pound of rental, will shortly be increased by 2½d., making a total of 1s. 11½d. in the pound.

BRITAIN SEEKING ENGINE FOR AIR BY COMPETITION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The war office lately issued particulars of the competition for naval and military aeroplane engines mentioned by Colonel Seely in a recent speech in the House of Commons.

A prize of £5000 will be awarded to the maker of the engine which, in the opinion of the judges, best fulfills certain specified requirements, while orders to the value of £40,000 will be given to makers of engines which fulfil requirements. The orders will not necessarily go to the prize winner. Engines to the number of 10, which do not win the prize but which the judges consider to be useful aeroplane engines, will be awarded £100 in respect of each engine.

The competition, which will be held at the Royal Aircraft factory, Farnborough, will begin on Feb. 1, 1914, and entries must be made on or before Aug. 1, 1913. The requirements to be fulfilled are as follows: (1) Horse-power 90 to 200; (2) number of cylinders to be more than four; (3) gross weight per horse-power, calculated for six hours run, not to exceed 11 pounds; (4) engine to be suitable for fitting in an aeroplane; and (5) engine to be of British manufacture throughout.

Light weight, absence of vibration, relative invulnerability to small-arm projectiles, simplicity of construction, and reasonable price are named as desirable attributes. The judges will be appointed jointly by the admiralty and war office.

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INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	ROSIN AND TURPENTINE Busch & Jolles, Inc., 919 Savannah Bank & Trust Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Calt and Kid, Philadelphia-Bristol, Pa.—Boston Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia-Boston-London.	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
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Manufacturers Desiring to Change Locations

are invited to correspond with the Industrial Bureau of the Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. The Monitor believes it can be of real service in bringing communities who are looking for new industrial enterprises and manufacturers who are looking for new locations into touch with each other.

There will be no charge for this service.

Class of Eighty-four Is Graduated from Bowdoin College

All but One of Commencement Parts Are Taken by New England Boys—One Is From Massachusetts

TECH DEAN HONORED

BUNSWICK, Me.—Eighty-four graduates received the degree of bachelor of arts at the one hundred and eighth commencement at Bowdoin College yesterday. The members of the graduating class who had commencement parts were Edward O. Baker of North Adams, Mass.; Laurence A. Crosby, Bangor; Cedric R. Crowell, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Clifton O. Page, Bath; Alfred H. Sweet, Portland, and Fred D. Wish, Jr., Portland.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS

William Widgery Thomas '60 of Portland, former United States minister to Sweden and Norway.

William John Curtis '75 of New York city, lawyer and benefactor of his native town (Brunswick) and college.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Alfred Edgar Burton '78 of Boston, dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

John Hastings Quint '97 pastor of the college church.

MASTER OF ARTS

Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis of Philadelphia, publisher and donor of Portland's city auditorium organ.

Among other gifts announced at commencement dinner was a scholarship fund of \$2500 from the class of 1903.

The Charles Carroll Everett graduate scholarship was awarded to Paul Howard Douglas, '13, of Newport.

Governor Haines, speaking to the new graduates after the commencement dinner, said that the day of the convention system had passed and the day of the direct primary is here.

"It is said that we are marching to pure democracy," he said. "The great question of the future is, how pure shall the democracy be? Our present educational system must be the solution of this problem."

John S. Hyde of Bath and John Clair Minot of Boston were elected to fill vacancies in the board of overseers of the college.

SCORE GRADUATE FROM NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Commencement day at Norwich University was made notable by the attendance of Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., chief of the division of militia affairs, and Gov. Allen M. Fletcher and members of his staff.

A score of young men, whose homes are scattered through the New England states and New York, received their diplomas and degrees after four years of study and practice in military tactics as well as in the academic course. One of their number, because of his ability as a soldier, will be given a commission in the regular army.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. G. Vidmer, cavalry, relieved duty at military academy, West Point, N. Y., July 8, proceed to join tenth cavalry en route to Winchester and report to commanding officer for duty.

Maj. G. T. Patterson, adjutant-general, relieved duty as adjutant first brigade, and from duty in eastern department, to Chicago and report to commanding officer, central department.

Changes in coast artillery corps: Capt. W. F. Hase, relieved from assignment to one hundred and thirty-first company and placed on unassigned list, report to commanding officer coast defenses of Long Island sound for duty as coast defense adjutant; Capt. H. J. B. McElgin, assigned to one hundred and thirty-first company.

First Lieut. W. S. Neely, infantry, to Gettysburg for duty under direction Maj. J. E. Normoyle, quartermaster corps.

Orders June 7, directing Maj. T. W. Winston, coast artillery corps, to sail from San Francisco on July 5, amended to direct him to sail Aug. 5.

Navy Orders

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. F. Cohn, detached the Des Moines, to the Chester. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Smith, detached the Chester, to the Des Moines. Paymaster T. J. Arms, detached receiving ship at New York, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Boatswain M. J. Wilkinson, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to command the Potomac.

Boatswain F. G. Mehling, detached command the Potomac, to home, wait orders.

Movements of Vessels

The Perry arrived at San Diego. The Maryland arrived at Chignik, Alaska.

The North Dakota arrived at Newport. The Nashville arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Galveston from Ketchikan, Alaska, to Port Angeles, Wash.

The St. Louis from Astoria to Bremerton.

The Neptune arrived at Sewall Point. The Alabama from Philadelphia to Baltimore, via Delaware breakwater and Chesapeake bay.

FIVE NEW YORK BANKS IN SUIT

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Five New York banks have been added to the defendants in the Texas oil penalty suit, and by this action the total penalties demanded have been increased to \$102,161,000.

The banks and penalties demanded against them are: Columbia-Knickbocker Trust Company \$1,800,000, Central Trust Company \$271,500, United States Mortgage & Loan Company \$271,000, Chase National Bank \$271,500, Seaboard National Bank \$271,500.

WEALTH OF OSAGE INDIAN MAKES PAWHUSKA UNIQUE



Birdseye view of Pawhuska, Okla.

PAWHUSKA, Okla.—This is probably the only town of its kind in the world, for besides the full-blood Indian in blanket, and the mixed-blood with dress, manner and dwellings of the style of the white man, there is still the unusual feature of the enormous wealth of the Osage.

The allottees number 2229 and their lands lie in the rich oil and gas fields of Oklahoma. Their quarterly payments average \$100 in addition to the rentals from the 637 acres of grazing and farming lands that each allottee owns.

Pawhuska is beautifully situated on four distinct level plateaus rising from the banks of beautiful Bird creek, which surrounds the town on three sides, and this stream furnishes ample water supply for the city. From the old Indian Council house on Main street there is an elevation of 185 feet within a mile.

On an abrupt elevation in the center of the town a \$100,000 court house is being erected, while just beyond this lie the grounds of the Indian agency and Osage Indian schools. At this school all Osage Indians may attend

UNMERGING PLAN STILL HOPED FOR

WASHINGTON—After a long conference on Thursday with Secretaries Garrison and Lane over the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger, Attorney-General McReynolds was hopeful still of an agreement between the government and the railroad on a plan of dissolution before July 1 when the time for submitting plans to the United States court expires.

Before any plan is sanctioned by the government it will be submitted to President Wilson. Details of the plan under consideration have not been made public.

NEW YORK TO GIVE COURSES IN GOVERNMENT

University Plans Entirely New Series of Studies for School of Commerce Students—Advertising Among Studies Chosen

POLITICS IS INCLUDED

NEW YORK—Joseph French Johnson, dean of the school of commerce, accounts and finance at New York University announces a number of new courses for next year. In the department of public affairs, Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, the director, will give for the first time a course on "The City of New York" in which a special study will be made of the city, its conditions of business, of culture and of government.

Mr. Crecraft will offer a course entitled "The Administration of Cities," which will deal with the municipal problems arising from density of population and which will discuss the recent methods adopted in the United States and in Europe for the government of cities. He will also conduct a course in comparative politics, which will make a study of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the leading nations of Europe, with special reference to their relation to political problems in the United States.

Mr. Selden is scheduled to give a course in "The Work of the Consular Service," in which special attention will be paid to the duties of members of the consular service in preparing reports.

"Municipal Finance" will be another new course, making a study of the organization of the finance department of cities and discussing such subjects as expenditure, municipal credit, and bond issue.

Frank Alvah Parsons of the school of applied design has been secured to give the course in "Advertising Display," which will take up the arrangement of color, ornament and type in advertising literature.

Harry Tipper will give an advanced course in "Advertising Campaigns," which will give students actual practice in this line of work.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

URBANA, Ill.—Asst. Prof. T. M. Wormser has resigned his position in the college of law at the University of Illinois, to accept the position of professor of law at Fordham University in New York city.

Commandant B. C. Morse, who has been at the university for several years and who was recently promoted from rank of major to colonel, has by action of the war department been assigned to one more year's service at the university.

The number of students enrolled in the summer session was 603. This is an increase of 25 over last year. The largest increases are in the library school, the graduate school and the college of literature and arts.

MILWAUKEE-DOWNER COLLEGE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At the recent Milwaukee-Downer College commencement exercises 32 students were graduated. Among the gifts announced were the following: \$5000 from Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider; a tract of land on the west bank of the Milwaukee river from the Uiblein family and \$2000 for the erection of a boathouse; \$500 from Frederick Layton; \$100 from the class of 1912; \$400 from the student body for the purchase of boats, and \$400 from the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, completing the endowment of the Farrar chair of art.

Announcement was also made of the purpose of the Wheelock Girls Association to establish a scholarship to be named the Martha and Frances Wheelock scholarship; and the completion of the \$10,000 lecture endowment fund raised by the Milwaukee-Downer Club.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—At the annual meeting of Maine Beta chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society at Colby College, officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Hanson '83; vice-president, Charles P. Chipman '06; second vice-president, Bertha Louise Brown '88; secretary-treasurer, Dr. William Black; executive committee, Prof. John Hedman, Hattie Parmenter '80 and John E. Nelson '98.

At the annual meeting of the Colby College Alumnae Association, officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Webster Chester, vice-president, Edith Cook Starky and treasurer, Ida Keene.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY ELECTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At the closing session of the convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education Thursday, G. A. Anthony, dean of Tufts College, Boston, was elected president. The next annual convention will be held at Princeton, N. J.

WARSHIP TO BE GREETED

VICTORIA, B. C.—When the New Zealand battle cruiser, New Zealand, visits this port late in July on its world tour, the citizens of Victoria, backed by the provincial government, will celebrate in a welcome to the warship.

FINAL ACCOUNT OF MRS. EDDY'S EXECUTOR MADE

CONCORD, N. H.—The final account of the Hon. Henry M. Baker, executor of the last will and testament of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, has been settled and allowed in the probate court for Merrimack county through Rufus N. Baker and Sherman E. Burroughs, executors of the will of Mr. Baker, who passed away in Washington on May 30, 1912, and all the property in their hands has been turned over to Josiah E. Fernald of this city, who was appointed by the court to administer the estate.

The account is of interest as showing the size of the estate of Mrs. Eddy in New Hampshire, the largest ever administered by the courts of Merrimack county.

According to the figures filed by Messrs. Baker and Burroughs, they received from the Eddy estate remaining in Mr. Baker's hands at the time of his demise the sum of \$534,384.45, from which was paid out in legacies, etc., \$308,941.90, leaving a balance of \$225,442.49.

They also charge themselves with cash in savings banks totaling \$8836.73, bonds, securities, etc., appraised at \$998,308.50 and goods and chattels, and copyrights on Mrs. Eddy's publications appraised at \$1,401,325.00, the whole amounting to \$2,633,913.62.

Among the bequests which have been paid are the following: Francis A. Baker, \$500; Charles C. Moore, estate of George H. Moore, \$500; Fred N. Ladd, \$2850; Andrew J. Glover, \$10,000; Calvin A. Frye, \$10,000; Lydia B. Hall, \$500; Mary Baker Glover, \$10,000; George W. Glover, Jr., \$10,000; Edward Gresham Glover, \$10,000; Laura E. Sargent, \$4750; Pamela J. Leonard, \$2850; Henrietta C. Chaffrau, \$500, and Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York city, \$72,340.

The expenses of administration to the time the estate was turned over to Mr. Fernald were \$70,004.96, not including the sum of \$40,000 allowed the various executors for their personal services.

An item in the \$534,384.45 of receipts, namely, \$890,950, was received from the sale of Mrs. Eddy's books.

The question of turning over the estate in Mr. Fernald's hands to the trustees of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., is now before the supreme court on Mr. Fernald's petition for instructions and it is likely that a decision will be made within a short time.

DEGREES GIVEN BY MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—More than 1900 graduates of the year 1913 received degrees at the sixty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the University of Michigan Thursday.

The commencement exercises were delivered by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Dr. Vincent and Prof. Roscoe Pound of Harvard University. Dr. Rupert Blue of Washington also received an honorary degree.

VALLEY CITY NORMAL SCHOOL

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—The twenty-first annual commencement exercises of Valley City normal school were opened in the auditorium on Sunday evening with the senior sermon preached by the Rev. C. C. Rowland, Iowa City, Ia. His subject was "Our Credentials." A musical program was heard by a large gathering of citizens besides the students and 155 seniors, 100 of whom have their teaching positions for next year.

The various exercises of commencement week close with the school year this morning.

In compliance with an urgent demand for non-ident work arising from teachers throughout the state, the heads of the departments of study at the normal school have decided to give credit for a certain number of subjects completed by correspondence.

With a view to increasing the production of original songs especially suited to be sung by the student body of the normal school an invitation has been extended by Prof. Hardin Lucas, of the department of education, to all alumni to participate against the students in residence in a song-writing contest in which the winner shall hold possession for one year of a silver loving cup donated by Mr. Lucas.

HARPIST NAMED FOR SYMPHONY

Alfred Holy of the Imperial opera and Philharmonic orchestra has been engaged by Karl Muck as harpist in the Boston Symphony orchestra to succeed Heinrich Schuecker, according to an announcement of C. A. Ellis.

It is said that the Symphony management received more than 200 applications for the position.

TRAIN DELAYS TO BE TOLD OF

NEW YORK—An order instructing conductors of passenger trains to inform passengers of the cause and probable duration of all delays has been issued by the Lehigh Valley railroad. The conductors are instructed to pass through the trains or arrange for trainmen to do so announcing any delays and advising passengers as to the best way of proceeding on their journey. The order includes ticket agents.

RAILWAY MAIL HEAD CONTROLS ARMY OF MEN



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS
Who oversees transportation system

WASHINGTON—Thoroughly prepared for his new duties is Alexander H. Stephens, just made general superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States, for he has had years of practical experience in that work. As head of the railway mails his jurisdiction extends over 260,118 miles of carrying lines. He has general charge of more than 17,000, who received \$25,000,000 yearly for their work. Mr. Stephens organized Alaska's first mail service in 1898 and it was under his direction that California's mail facilities were restored after the San Francisco earthquake.

OBERLIN MEN RECOMMEND NEW DEGREE

OBERLIN, O.—Trustees at Oberlin College have approved recommendations from the faculty for the establishing of a new degree, that of master of divinity, to be open to the holders of the degree of bachelor of divinity upon completion of a fourth year of theological study; for the ultimate development of the teachers' course in physical training for women, as a five-year course instead of a four-year course, as soon as funds can be secured with which to make this enlargement; for the creation of the office of assistant secretary, and for the appointment of John E. Wirkler to this office.

The committee on plans for college buildings has reported that gifts now in hand for a new art building amount to \$70,000, and that it is hoped soon to bring the total to \$100,000, at which time the erection of a new art building will be begun.

ANY STAMPS SOON FOR PARCEL POST

WASHINGTON—Parcel post stamps will be valid on all classes of mail on and after July 1, and ordinary stamps, including commemorative issues, will be good for postage on parcel post packages, under an order issued on Thursday by Postmaster General Burleson.

Mr. Burleson explained on Thursday that the parcel post stamp was designed for use temporarily, to determine the amount of revenue derived from the parcel post. This has now been ascertained, he said, hence the order.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

CORVALLIS, Ore.—More than \$800 has been saved the state by one piece of work in the foundry of the Oregon Agricultural College, for, under the direction of A. E. Ridenour, instructor in foundry practice, the students have made the castings for the brackets to carry the pipes to be placed in the tunnel for the extension of the heating plant, and the manhole rings and covers.

Two new deans have just been created by the regents of the college in their last meeting. Prof. H. M. Parks, in charge of the mining engineering department, has now the title of dean of the school of mines, and Prof. G. W. Peavy of the department of forestry is dean of the school of forestry.

ELECTION FRAUD ALLEGED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Returns of last Saturday's Democratic election here give Judge George W. Hays a majority of 705 votes over former Congressman Stephen Brundidge in the contest for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Brundidge, however, charges fraud in connection with the vote of Phillips county. Contest will be made before the state central committee, and possibly before the courts.

ARMY MAY BE DEMOBILIZED

GALVESTON, Tex.—A report that the second division of the army, which mobilized here after President Madero was killed in Mexico City, will be demobilized after July 15, was in circulation in both brigades making up the division. Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the division, declined to comment on the report.

MULLER VISIT CALLED ONLY A BEGINNING

State Department Officials Look for Representatives of Other Latin-American Countries to Follow Brazil's Example

TRADE OUTLOOK GOOD

WASHINGTON—There is every indication that the visit to the United States of Dr. Lauro S. Muller, the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, is but a fore-runner of a series of such official courtesies on the part of the Latin American nations, in the opinion of the state department, and it is expected that the relations between the United States and her sister republics will be continually strengthened by the interchange of formal salutations of this character. Already word has reached Washington that Argentina is to send the Vice-President here. Chile is planning to acknowledge the visits that have been made by two recent American secretaries of state, and the other Latin American countries are expected to follow this example in short order.

That these visits are of more than a passing or momentary value is shown by the interest aroused by the trip of Dr. Muller, it is pointed out by officials in Washington. Not only is the attention of the American public turned towards Brazil but the publicity given the speeches of the Brazilian minister and his country by magazines and the press has caused a stream of commercial inquiries to flow into the state department and the Pan-American Union. In commenting upon this result from the Brazilian official's trip through the United States, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, emphasizes the desirability of such an interchange of courtesies. He says:

"The visit to this country of Dr. Muller cannot fail to have an important bearing on Pan American relations. Just as the visit to South America of Elihu Root, then secretary of state, opened the eyes of the American people to the progress and development of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and the other Latin American countries, so now the sojourn in this country of Dr. Muller being carefully reported in the Brazilian papers, cannot fail to give the people of Brazil a better idea of the hospitality of the citizens of the United States and their attitude toward Latin America. "Dr. Muller and his staff have been shown an extraordinary and at the same time sincere attention by our government and the people, and such attention will surely react favorably in his own land. The functions held in his honor in Washington were attended by all the leading officials of the capital and everyone from President Wilson down endeavored to convince the Brazilian minister and his staff that they were really welcome and that the United States was eagerly desirous of promoting closer relations of friendship and commerce with its neighboring countries to the south."

CORNELL CALLS TOGETHER HOME MAKING EXPERTS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Under the presidency of Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, Boston, the American Home Economics Association opens its annual sessions at Cornell University today. The convention will last until July 4.

At the afternoon session there is scheduled an address on the "Home Economics Work at Cornell," by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer. The Home Economic building will be opened for inspection.

BUSINESS MEN REASSURED BY JOSEPH E. DAVIES

CINCINNATI, O.—Commissioner of Corporations Joseph E. Davies spoke to 300 business men Thursday night at a dinner here.

"Legitimate business," said Mr. Davies, "need not be apprehensive of the present administration. Little business or big business which is not right should get right." After outlining the great changes which have come over the methods of conducting in the past two decades, Mr. Davies said:

"Into our business life there has come a new being, created by law, an artificial person—the corporation. Within the last decade and a half, the corporate form of enterprise has taken on great proportions. One hundred of these artificial persons, created in the last 15 years, have resources in the aggregate of \$22,245,000,000.

"Whatever is done must be done, however, only after a full knowledge and some study of all the facts. The delicate machinery of business should not be readjusted by those who know nothing of its mechanism."

NEW LINE TO BE OPENED SOON

WICHITA, Kan.—All grading for the five-mile railroad between Iuka and Pratt has been finished and ties and steel are being laid. It is expected to be completed in about one month.

Greater Boston Plans a Fourth of July as Joyous as Ever

Various Celebrations Are to Be Moderate in Some Respects, but Features Will Not Be Lacking as Substitute for Noise

PROGRAMS ARRANGED

Conspicuous in the effort to have a moderate July 4 celebration for Greater Boston, which was inaugurated last year, will be the use of the parks and playgrounds by the communities that surround them. The effort has been made by the director of public celebrations as well as by the Independence day committee of citizens to return to the use of the Common as a place of meeting to hear the exercises of the day.

Boston Common will be aglow with thousands of vari-colored incandescent electric lights strung in the trees along the paths and centering in the frog pond in which will be constructed a stage where the program will be given on Fourth of July night.

The night entertainment will open with a band concert in the Parkman memorial bandstand and following the entertainment at the frog pond, which will consist of folk dances and singing, the celebration will be brought to a close with a display of fireworks.

Business houses throughout the city have been asked to make a display of decorations on the nights of July 3 and 4 by red, white and blue lights and by flags in the daytime.

Flag raising exercises and salute to the colors will take place on Boston Common at 9 o'clock in the morning and will open the program, being followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by Frank G. Moutague, prize orator of the last class at the Public Latin school, at 10 o'clock. He will repeat this at Faneuil hall at 11 o'clock.

There will be the regular patriotic exercises at Faneuil hall at 10:30, with Greenville S. MacFarland as orator. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will preside.

Many of the playground features will be carried on during the morning hours and the programs, which are in charge of the local committees, will consist of flag raisings, singing of national songs, athletic sports. More than 1000 gallons of ice cream have been ordered for the various localities.

There will be programs carried out at Brighton and Allston, East Boston and Forest Hills, where there will be a Punch and Judy show, a midnight bonfire, and a grotesque parade, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, North End, Washington street playground, where there will be a vaudeville entertainment; Roxbury, South Boston, South End, West End, and at Neponset. At most of these places there will be motion pictures, folk and Gaelic dancing and games.

One of the features of the general celebration will be ringing and chime playing, a troupe of English bell ringers having been secured to play the Old North church chimes with a full set of bells, to be heard for the first time in America since 1850.

The Mayor has allowed \$10,000 for the celebration which has been left to the charge of John F. Dever, director of public celebrations. Committees for the different celebrations have been appointed. The police will enforce the law strictly as regards firing of cannon, fireworks, and firecrackers.

At Forest Hills the Woodbourne Club has arranged an individual program for the celebration of the day which it will hold on its new grounds, the park, with tenants of Woodbourne apartments as guests. The estate has recently been equipped with crushed stone tennis courts and there will be several championship matches held on the fourth. Gentry Clark is president of the club; W. F. Sinclair, secretary; Roger Smith, treasurer.

The program at Winthrop will include a series of patriotic parades and pageants intended to be of special appeal to the children. Prizes have been offered to the boys and girls for proposals as to the entertainment.

A bonfire at midnight, July 3, will be the first event, to be followed at daybreak by the ringing of chimes and bells. There will be a flag raising at 8 A. M. in Columbus square, at which 350 school children will sing, and Dennis McCarthy will recite an original poem. There will be four divisions in the parade that starts at 9 o'clock, military and civic organizations coming first. The troops from Ft. Banks will head the line. Following will come floats, which have been entered by practically every organization in the town. The third division is made up of decorated automobiles and carriages, and the fourth section consists of the trades.

Later in the day there will be water sports with maneuvers by the yacht club, a band concert, athletic games, and at 3:30 p. m. the parade of children with their doll carriages and play wagons, will take place. The program will conclude at night with a band concert and fireworks.

A large fund has been raised by the various committees and a permanent organization has been effected, with Elmer E. Dawson, president; Harry W. Aiken, treasurer; N. V. B. Sullivan, secretary. Somerville plans to have on July 4 one of the best automobile parades ever held in New England. Entries for the parade are many, and the prizes have nearly all been donated. Capt. Jackson Caldwell of the fifth regiment, M. V. M., will be chief marshal.

BONDSMAN QUITS; IPSWICH STRIKE LEADER JAILED

Successor to the Surrendered I. W. W. Chief Berates Man Who Refused Longer Surety and Is Also Arrested

FLAG DAY PLANS MADE

IPSWICH, Mass.—Nathaniel Hermann, an I. W. W. leader who was out on bail of \$1200 on a charge of inciting to riot, was surrendered by his bondsman, Stanley Jaslovitch, to the police this morning. The prisoner was at once taken to the Salem jail.

Frank Hoffman, another leader from New York, arrived in town today, and on hearing of the surrender of Hermann sought out Jaslovitch and denounced him so loudly that he was taken into custody by the police on the charge of disturbing the peace.

The committee of 100, formed to celebrate July 4 as Flag Day as a protest against the flaunting of red flags, will meet at the town hall tonight to complete plans. Every citizen will wear an American flag. The whole town is already afire with national colors in anticipation of the day.

The selectmen have issued a statement appealing to the residents to observe the day in a patriotic manner and request them to join the citizens' committee in a parade and patriotic exercises.

It is said that a large number of the Greek strikers of the hosiery mills desire to march in the parade as proof that they will follow the red, white and blue and not the red flag. A meeting of the striking mill operatives was held Thursday night on the grounds of the Greek church on Agawam Heights.

The speakers were J. S. Biscay of New Bedford, and L. J. Grikstas of Brighton.

WOOD ISLAND PARK TO BE MECCA FOR ALL ON FOURTH

Everybody, from the very littlest up, is to have a good time at Wood Island park on the Fourth of July, if the committee on arrangements for the celebration of the day at that park has its way. Thomas T. Rice is chairman of the committee and Ralph E. Hawley has charge of the music and children's games. An important part of the program is devoted especially to the children of primary school age.

It will include ring games such as "Farmer in the Dell" and other favorites, to be participated in by groups of 20 or so, and for which prizes will be offered. There is to be a small silk flag on a staff for the first prize; a small silk flag on a brass pin for the second, and a red, white and blue windmill fan for the third prize.

Grammar school children will participate in the second part of the program composed of games, drill, folk dancing, groups and races. The first prize for the games will be a silk flag three by five feet. The second prize is to be a flag two and one-half feet by three, and the third, individual favors. There will be a march participated in by children from 7 to 17 years. Individual flags will be given as prizes for this.

A flag relay race for boys under 12 will reward its winners as follows: First prize, Japanese handball; second, baseball. A gymnastic drill will be given with wands and hoops and individual favors are to be given. A one-hundred-yard dash is for boys up to 12, and potato and sack races are for boys from 12 to 14 years old. Prizes are to be awarded in each event. Chorus singing by schools, also, will have its reward in prizes.

In the afternoon, beginning at 2:15 o'clock, there are to be chorus singing and other special features with competitive folk and esthetic dancing by individuals. Fireworks and a band concert are expected to feature at night.

TRADE SCHOOLS HOLD EXERCISES

WORCESTER, Mass.—The first commencement exercises of the boys and girls trade schools took place in the hall of the Higgins addition to the boys trade school in Armory square Thursday night and called out nearly 800 people. William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce and president of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, after stating that he had worked for \$3 a week when a boy, congratulated Worcester and the 53 graduates upon the existence of the trade schools.

The young women figuring in the commencement made their own dresses.

MILK VIOLATORS FINED

Several persons charged with selling milk without a license were fined \$10 each in the Dorchester district court today. They were John L. Larrabee, 607 River street, Mattapan; Eben P. Rowe, 100 Savin hill avenue, Dorchester; W. E. Watts, 1600 Dorchester avenue, Ashmont; Marion Oliver, 606A Columbia road, Dorchester, and Max Solomon, 1050 Blue Hill avenue, Mattapan. The Graustein Company of Charlestown was found guilty of selling milk not of standard quality, on five counts, and fined \$50.

STATE SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION FOUND TO SHIFT

Pamphlet Gives Statistics on Movement of European Races Through Massachusetts and Nation With Labor Meaning

SLAVONIC TIDE SHOWN

In a pamphlet entitled "The Immigrant Population of Massachusetts," statistics are given showing changes in the sources of immigration to state and nation.

It is pointed out that formerly a large part of the immigration was of Teutonic and Celtic origin, but that now the bulk of immigrants are from Slavonic and Iberic counties of eastern and southern Europe and western Asia.

Figures are given to show how the number of immigrants of certain races from eastern and southern Europe destined for Massachusetts in 1912 increased notably, while there were corresponding decreases in the cases of northern and western Europe.

"The greatest decreases by races," the paper reads, "in the numbers destined for Massachusetts in 1912 as compared with 1911 were: English, 1597, or 22.3 per cent; Irish 1033, or 15 per cent; Scandinavian 801, or 29.1 per cent; Italian (south) 707, or 5.3 per cent and Greek 602, or 12.7 per cent."

The Russians show a gain of 1000, or 59.8 per cent; the Polish 1836, or 29.8 per cent; the Portuguese 1105, or 28.6 per cent and the Armenian 617, or 81.4 per cent.

About 15.4 per cent of the total number of immigrants destined for Massachusetts in 1912, 10,829 in all, were skilled laborers. Tailors ranked first in number, clerks and accountants next and shoemakers, weavers and spinners and seamstresses in close order. This number represented 8.5 per cent of all the skilled workmen immigrating to the United States in that year.

The net increase in the alien population of the United States (represented by excess of immigration over emigration) during the year 1912 was 504,910. On the basis of population, the net addition to the population of the United States through immigration was less one half of one per cent in 1912.

Emigrants from Massachusetts in 1912 were: Italians (south), 4796; Polish, 2502; Greek, 1267 and Portuguese, 1019. Croats and Slovenians to the number of 13,963 left the United States, only 27 of whom departed from Massachusetts, 4009, or 28.7 per cent, from Pennsylvania, and over a thousand each from Minnesota, New York and Ohio.

TAILORS VOTE IN FAVOR OF PATCH POCKET SKIRTS

NEW YORK.—On the recommendation of Chicago delegates, the national tailors and dressmakers in convention here today decreed patch pockets on skirts for this fall.

The skirt is to be narrow and to have a cuff like that on men's trousers. The western delegates favor making it about a yard and a quarter around with slits in front and back. The eastern delegates favor one front slit.

The tailors have decreed that all new gowns must open in front, and they have voted out of fashion buttons down the back.

Among the questions to be decided during the convention are the length of skirts, width of sleeves, materials trimmings and lines of the coats and skirts. The patch pocket suit exhibited was green cloth, trimmed in velvet and embroidered with glass buttons to match.

TENURE ACT FOR TEACHERS URGED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Proposed charter amendments engaged the attention of the aldermanic committee and citizens last night at a public hearing in city hall and much of the time was taken up with the proposed teachers' tenure act. The act was introduced at the instance of Tax Collector Hackett.

At present each school teacher in the city schools is hired for one year and has no guarantee of any kind that she will be reappointed at the end of the year. As all of the teachers are paying part of their salaries into the teachers' pension fund the teachers ask for a bill which after a certain period of probation will make them permanent teachers to be removed only for cause.

PHONE OPERATORS HOLDING ELECTION

Reelection of Miss Anna Malloy as president and Miss Mary Meagher as vice-president of the Boston Telephone Operators Union was practically assured today soon after the voting for officers began. The ballots are being registered at Wells Memorial building, Washington street, and they will continue to be cast by the 2200 members until 10 p. m.

There is a contest for corresponding secretary between Misses May E. Matthews and Ethel M. Hyman, the latter being the present holder of that office.

PLAN TO FOOL WALL STREET IS TOLD TO LOBBY INQUIRERS

WASHINGTON.—As a result of the lobby inquiry hearing on Thursday, when the Senate committee was told of a plan to fool Wall street into the belief that strong influences in Congress could be obtained for a money consideration and how it was foiled, it appeared to be sure today that the committee would call David Lamar, a Wall street operator, George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York, Paul D. Cravath, Francis Lynde Stetson and Mr. Ledyard, all New York attorneys, and Charles Steele of Morgan & Co.

The story told Thursday was one of how influence was to be exerted in Washington to prevent unfavorable investigations into the doings of the street, of how lawsuits that the financial interests in New York would not like were to be prevented and of how the investigator was generally to protect the interests of the clients he sought.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, one of the prominent Democrats in the House, mentioned for secretary of war in the preinauguration days and a friend of the President, told the story, and Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, and Representative Daniel J. Rorand of New York gave the committee some light on its details.

According to Mr. Palmer, Lewis Cass Ledyard, another New York lawyer, was the man who was largely instrumental in foiling the plot. The man who proposed to do all these things in Washington was not named to the committee, although Mr. Palmer acknowledged that he had strong suspicions of his identity.

Mr. Palmer told the committee that the representations of influence in Washington had gone so far as to bring in the names of the speaker, of the majority leader in the House and of at least two other prominent members whose names he did not give. He said that Mr. Ledyard had engaged in many telephonic conversations with the man who had all these goods for sale in Washington; he had met Edward Lauterbach, a New York attorney, under the supposition that Mr. Lauterbach was representing the user of the telephone.

U. S. RECOGNITION OF HUERTA FADES AS TREATY ENDS

WASHINGTON.—Recognition of the Huerta government in Mexico by the United States today became even more distant with the expiration of the treaty between the two countries. The administration's policy as announced by President Wilson is that no business except that of the ordinary routine nature can be negotiated by the state department and the Mexican diplomats until it is proved that the Huerta forces can establish a stable government.

It was said at the state department today that no steps toward a renewal of the present treaty are contemplated at this time.

EL PASO, Tex.—Families bringing their household effects with them are fleeing into this city today from Juarez as a result of a message received by them from Pancho Villa, the former bandit, but now constitutional general, who says he is coming to Juarez Saturday and will tear down the town.

Pancho Villa has been sweeping everything before him in the western part of Chihuahua and has kept his appointments so far in this campaign. So the residents of Juarez, having been through three such experiences, have decided to be somewhere else when Pancho arrives: Villa has about 1000 men, well armed, well fed and well mounted and he expects reinforcements before Sunday, it is said, from Sonora, Ojinaga and Palomas. The federals in Juarez have about 1000 men.

PARK COMMISSION COMMENDED FOR EXCLUDING AUTOS

Lewis R. Spear, president of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, has written to the metropolitan park commission commending it for its order excluding automobiles from the congested portion of the Revere beach boulevard Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 11 p. m. This position is just the opposite of that taken by Francis Hurlbut, Jr., counsel for the National Automobile Association, who yesterday sought to have the commission rescind their order.

The time for the public hearing on exclusion of automobiles from the Revere beach boulevard has been set by the commissioners for July 2, at 10:30 a. m., in room 431, at the State House.

MAINE PAGEANT TO BE ELABORATE

PORTLAND, Me.—This city's July 4 celebration this year will include a pageant of history. Rehearsals are being held every day and the plans and preparations are keeping several hundred participants busy. Systematic effort is showing results and the spectacle is expected to be impressive because of the vast throng of performers enlisted for the various episodes which are to be depicted.

TOWN HALL PLANS SHOWN

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Placing on exhibition a sketch of the building designed for the new town hall, the committee appointed at the March town meeting is inviting the approval of the citizens for their work. The drawings as unveiled at the guardroom of the police station Thursday disclose a plan for a colonial building, with a front of 72 feet and a depth in two sections of 176 feet.

LAST SCHOOL GRADUATIONS NOW BEING HELD

At Arlington Grammar Exercises an Innovation Will Be Presentation of Summary of History of Town—High Class Largest

OTHER CELEBRATIONS

At the graduation exercises tonight of the ninth grades of the Russell, Crosby and Locke schools of Arlington an innovation will be added to the program by a summary of "The History of Arlington" as told by the graduates.

Seventy-one diplomas were conferred upon the largest class in the history of Arlington high school at the commencement exercises Thursday night in the new Robbins Memorial town hall. Edward Kelley, class president, gave the salutatory speech. Miss Maria C. Allen the class essay, Miss Katherine E. Read the valedictory and Ralph Stiles the oration. Robert Luce addressed the graduates.

Six classes of the grammar schools of Lynn assembled in the English high school Thursday night for their graduating exercises, at which 310 graduates received diplomas. The speakers for the various schools were Guy B. Staples of the Whiting school, Carroll B. French of the Pickering school, Irving H. Dolloff of the Ingalls school, Joseph Ellsworth Parker of the Lewis school, Lawrence J. Marshall of the Aborn school and Delmar H. MacLean of the Brickett school.

As the concluding feature of the commencement week at Salem high school the class of 1913 held its reception Thursday night in the high school hall.

Graduating exercises of the Rockland high school were held Thursday night at the opera house. Diplomas were presented to 41 graduates, 36 girls and five boys. The essay was by A. Josephine Shanahan; class history, Annie Fitzgerald; oration, Lawrence Holbrook; essay, Priscilla F. Studley; solo, I. L. Nash; class prophecy, Margaret Gillespie; poem, Deborah C. Howland; essay, Ellen T. Fitzgerald; presentation of gift, Joseph A. McDonnell; acceptance, Frank H. Hopkins. Tonight the senior reception will be held in the opera house.

Presentation of a French play by the class of 1913 was the feature of the commencement exercises at Manning high school Thursday night which graduated a class of 19. The salutatory was by Miss Olga Edvardson; the class historian was Grace Bamford, and Leander H. Hills was valedictorian.

At the graduation exercises of Everett high school Thursday night Miss Estelle Lovette was awarded first honors for attendance, having a perfect attendance for 13 years. Diplomas were presented to 118 graduates, and besides the attendance award there were honors in scholarship which were taken by Miss A. Louise Higgins.

There were but three girls, Mary W. d'Entremont, Evelyn B. Proctor and Lucy A. Buckley, in the senior class of Essex high school who were graduated Thursday night. They took the parts in the commencement program, which was followed by an address by W. I. Hamilton of the state board of education.

TOLEDO SCOUTS RUSH MESSAGE

TOLEDO, O.—Sixty-five boy scouts of Toledo early today relayed President Wilson's message to Mayor Harrison at Chicago from Woodville to Swanton, a distance of 43 miles, in three hours and 35 minutes. The message was received at Woodville at 12:25 a. m. and was handed over to another relay at Swanton at 4 a. m.

ALPHA DELTA PHI QUITS COLLEGE

NEW YORK.—It was announced today that the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, one of the oldest in the country, had withdrawn the charter of its chapter in the College of the City of New York. The college was criticized for "lacking fertility" as a field for Alpha Delta Phi.

TICKET PRICES VARY IN A MANNER ALL THEIR OWN

Many persons buying railroad tickets to take them on their summer vacations have discovered that they can get them at different rates, and in some cases this has led to conflicting results, especially where the agent has not been definite in his explanation.

Regular rates on single tickets that may be bought at any time for use at any time are higher than the rates charged for the same ticket with a limitation of two days' validity. On this reduced rate it is said at the New Haven press department today that although the ticket must be used within two days Pullman reservations may be made a week or more ahead by stating that one is to purchase a limited ticket; then the Pullman company will hold the reservation until a sufficient time has elapsed for securing the reduced rate ticket.

On a ticket from Boston to Augusta, Me., the regular fare is \$4.35, according to the New Haven officials, but if a two-day ticket is purchased the price is but \$4.05. The regular ticket carries with it stopover privileges.

It has also been the experience of suburban residents that single tickets may be bought at rates lower than the regular fare but that they are valid only on the day purchased. The station agents do not always state the conditions governing such ticket, however, and in case the purchaser has not looked on the back of his bit of card and does not use his ticket on that same day he later discovers that he cannot ride on that ticket any other time.

This situation may arise if a person buys two tickets, one for return, and then does not come back by train. Then the return ticket is of no use to him.

LACK OF QUORUM AGAIN PUTS OVER KAHN MEASURE

Thomas J. Hayden Selected by Attorney-General McReynolds as One of Lawyers to Prosecute Diggs-Caminetti Charges

MR. MANN CRITICIZES

WASHINGTON.—Lack of a quorum today prevented any action being taken by the House judiciary committee on the Kahn resolution requiring Attorney-General McReynolds to submit all papers to the House in the Diggs-Caminetti and Western Fuel Company cases. Chairman Clayton stated that every effort would be made to obtain the requisite number of members tomorrow and to take a vote on the question of reporting the resolution to the House.

It was generally accepted today that President Wilson will nominate Thomas E. Hayden, United States district attorney at San Francisco, to succeed District Attorney McNab. Mr. Hayden and Matthew J. Sullivan, who were last night appointed special prosecutors in the cases, are to push the prosecution immediately.

Mr. Hayden was a candidate to succeed Mr. McNab, and it is believed here that he agreed to accept the appointment as special prosecutor only after he had been told that he would be made the permanent district attorney.

SAN FRANCISCO.—To meet the emergency occasioned by the acceptance of United States Attorney McNab's resignation, United States District Judge Van Fleet named Benjamin McKinley as acting United States attorney Thursday to serve until Mr. McNab's successor is appointed by President Wilson.

The appointment was made so that the report of indictments voted by the grand jury could be made and other court proceedings requiring the action of the United States attorney could go on as usual.

JAPAN'S SOLE AIM PEACE, SAYS ENVOY

NEW YORK.—Dr. J. Soyeda and T. Kamiya, representatives of Japanese boards of trade who are visiting the United States to ascertain sentiment in the east on the Japanese situation in California, were the guests at luncheon Thursday of the Japanese Society. Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie presided, and Dr. Soyeda was the principal speaker. He was followed by David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University; Jacob H. Schiff and R. Ichinomiya.

Dr. Soyeda said that in the localities where his countrymen reside he had found confidence that the United States would reach a just decision in the land ownership controversy. He continued: "Japan's sole aim and aspiration is for peace and commerce, progress and civilization, and what she has been trying hard to accomplish is the assimilation of the oriental civilization with that of the Occident."

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—Anti-Japanese sentiment at Hemet, a small town near here, was manifested Thursday when a party of citizens met an apricot-picking crew, thought to be Japanese, from this city and ordered its members to leave at once. They left.

LOS ANGELES.—Japanese of southern California took immediate cognizance of the incident at Hemet. H. Wakabayashi, secretary of the Japanese Association of Southern California, telegraphed the facts in the case to Y. Numano, acting consul general at San Francisco. As Korea is a Japanese dependency, officials of the Japanese association said Koreans were entitled to protection from the Mikado's government.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Bryan said today that the state department would investigate the action of citizens of the town of Hemet, Riverside county, California, in driving from the corporate limits a party of oriental fruit pickers.

TEMPLARS BACK FROM HALIFAX

Returning from a St. John's day pilgrimage, about 125 members of Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg, and their band arrive here this afternoon on the Plant line steamer Halifax, from Halifax, N. S. The Masons sailed from here Tuesday on the Evangeline, that day being St. John day.

While in Halifax the knights passed through the streets carrying the United States flag. Later, when realizing that they had omitted carrying the British colors, they again paraded, that time with the flag of England.

During the stay of the knights in Halifax they were entertained at the Waegwoltie.

YOUNG WOMAN RESCUES CHILD
LYNN, Mass.—Florence Curtin of 99 Allen avenue went to the rescue today of a child, James O'Donnell, who was running in the street with his clothes on fire. The young woman beat out the flames with her hands.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

VEAL STEW AND DUMPLINGS, WITH PARSNIPS

ALL stews can easily be made an economy as well as being appetizing if properly made. In dining with a friend who is very nice and tasty in her menus and cooking, there was a nice little veal stew with dumplings. On a separate dish were parsnips, boiled whole, and served with the stew or omitted. While we all ate of the parsnips the method of serving separately is advantageous, if any of the family do not like their flavor. Where all relish them, it seems better to boil with the stew and lay around the platter as a border.

Cheap cuts of raw veal are very nice, while left overs from roast veal may also be worked up to fine advantage. Because of the lack of flavor in veal this adding of parsnips as well as potatoes, and even a little turnip or onions, gives more zest.

SCALLOPED CORN AND TOMATO

Turn the contents of a can of tomatoes into a chopping bowl and chop the large pieces of the vegetables into small bits, then set in a saucepan over the fire and bring to a boil. Drain the liquor from a can of corn and put the corn into a bowl of fresh water. After 10 minutes drain the water off and transfer the corn into a saucepan with enough boiling water to cover it. Let it simmer for five minutes, pour off the water and add the boiling tomatoes to the corn. Let both cook together for five minutes, during which time stir into them a heaping teaspoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, and salt and pepper to taste. Pour the mixture into a greased baking dish, sprinkle bread crumbs and bits of butter over the top and bake for half an hour.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PEAS IN ASPIC

Cook together a knuckle of veal and one pound of beef, or a chicken carcass, or any kind of cold meat you may have on hand. Put in cold water and cook three hours.

Allow a quart of water to each pound of meat. Put in soup vegetables as you would for any soup. Let it become cold, then pour off, strain it and return it to the fire. When it comes to a boil throw in the white and the crushed shell of one egg.

Boil up quickly, skim off the scum and then strain again. If it needs seasoning, add salt, pepper, celery salt, vinegar and lemon juice to suit the taste. A tablespoonful of soaked gelatin may be added just before the egg is put in. This will insure the aspic becoming quite firm.

The mold in which it is put should be wet with cold water before turning it in. Have ready some cooked peas, seasoned to taste, and stir them into the jelly. These are nice turned into individual molds and, when hardened, served on lettuce leaves.—Woman's Magazine.

DECORATION OF THE VERANDA

It should look clean, cool and inviting

THE large veranda which is to be used as an outdoor living room should be at the side or back of the house, if possible. In front we do not need more than a little square porch with two prim settles for a bit of talk with the passing guest. The real business of living outdoors, is reserved for a more private place. Haven't you had the doubtful pleasure of calling on your friends only to find the whole family lounging in the hammocks on the front porch, scattering hurriedly when you come up the front walk? This is not the most hospitable reception in the world, but what else can you do when there is only one veranda, and that a very public place?

The porch must not only be inviting, it must give you the comfort it promises, says a Delineator writer. It must be as cool, as clean, and as gay as you can make it. A screen of some kind is imperative, whether a lattice covered with vines, awnings, or hanging screens of bamboo, or slat-like strips of wood. Screens not only offer shadow; they temper the heat of the sun.

Standing screens of latticework are very successful if they are well planned and securely placed, so that they will not be pulled away by the growth of the vines upon them, or by the strength of the wind. Where roses are to be planted around a porch, these lattice screens are the best solution of the problem. You can do what you like with color schemes inside your house, but when you are planning the color scheme of your porch you must consider the colors nature has given you to build on. I think the nicest of all colors for porch furniture, awnings, and so forth are white, gray, brown, light green, and very dark green. The light green should be the color of green apples, or green peas, or lettuce—if you are uncertain of the tone I mean. The dark green should be the soft, velvety tone of the evergreen tree—the boxwood, olive, gardenia, japonica, laurel, or any such green. Nature will take care of the other colors you may need.

For some strange reason, four porches out of five seem to have turkey red cotton cushions on the chairs, and red and white striped awnings, the only excuse being that turkey red is advertised as a "fast" color, and it is believed, by people who do not think for themselves, to be "cheerful." Why should we bring this warmest of all colors into the place that is supposed to be coolest and most restful? These are the people who plead for the combination of red and green, ar-

CREPE DE CHINE LACE TRIMMED

Gown in favorite semi-princesse style



THE gown in semi-princesse style has become almost universal for afternoon and evening wear. This one includes a draped skirt and is eminently smart in effect while it still remains simple. In the illustration, the two-piece skirt is cut with rounded edges at the front and plaited chiffon is used in the opening. That effect is attractive as well as fashionable, but in the small view the skirt is shown with straight overlapped edges and that treatment is quite correct.

The bodice includes an exceedingly attractive bertha and, when wanted for daytime use, can be made high at the neck and with long sleeves.

In the illustration, crepe de chine is trimmed with lace. Every pretty, soft material adapted to afternoon and evening wear can be utilized, however. If the simpler gown is wanted or the lace bertha is not liked, it can be made of plain crepe de chine or sheer, fine mull with hemstitched or embroidered edges to be very attractive.

For the medium size, the gown will require 6½ yards of material 27, 4¼ yards 36 or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of lace 9 inches wide for the bertha, 1 yard 4 inches wide for the sleeve flares, ½ yard of plaited chiffon for the panel and ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke.

The pattern of the gown (7863) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-Second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

RASPBERRIES RAW AND COOKED

Heat drives away none of the fruit's flavor

RASPBERRIES are delicious both raw and cooked. Unlike many fruits, the raspberry loses none of its fresh flavor by the application of heat, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and thus is peculiarly adapted to making dainty desserts of many varieties.

Raspberry Shrub—Cover two quarts of good, ripe raspberries with one quart elder vinegar. Cover and let stand for two days. Mash the berries in the vinegar. Strain the juice through a cheesecloth on two quarts of fresh fruit. Stand another two days. Mash and strain again, then add two cupfuls of sugar to every pint of juice; put in a saucepan over the fire and simmer for 15 minutes. Skim, strain, bottle and seal.

Red Raspberry Sponge—Cook a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water till it spins a thread and add gradually to

the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs; beat until smooth, flavor with vanilla and cool. Clean, wash, scald and rub through a sieve enough red raspberries and when cold turn into a freezer and freeze slowly. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Raspberry Pudding—Mix and sift together two cupfuls of flour, two level tablespoonfuls of sugar and a level tablespoonful of baking powder. Rub in a fourth of a cupful of butter and mix to a rather stiff dough with milk. Turn on a well floured board, roll out quite thin and cut into rounds with a cake cutter. Put a tablespoonful of red raspberries and a tablespoonful of sugar on half the rounds, brush the edges with water and cover with the remaining rounds; pinch the edges together, brush tops with milk or water and bake in a quick oven.

Raspberry Sauce—Beat to a cream a third of a cupful of butter, add gradually a cupful of sifted powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. When beaten to a cream, add a teaspoonful at a time of half a cupful of mashed red raspberries. When light, pile on a dish and keep in a cool place till needed. If the sauce shows signs of separating, add a tablespoonful or more of sugar.

Raspberry Popovers—Beat three eggs light, but not as light as for cake; add two cupfuls of milk and beat again, then add two cupfuls of flour that has been sifted twice, with a saltspoon of salt and then beat all smooth. Pour into hot buttered gem pans and bake in a moderate oven. Take from the oven, split one side open and fill with sweetened raspberries. Dust with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Raspberry Charlotte—Soak one third of a box of gelatin in one third of a cupful of water for 15 minutes. Add one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of boiling raspberry juice. Stir till the gelatin is all dissolved. Set away till it begins to harden. Then whip it till light, and gradually beat in the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs and the juice of one lemon. Whip until stiff, and pour into a mold lined with macaroons.

Junket with Raspberries—Make a plain junket, pouring it into little cups or glasses; when quite firm, heap the raspberries on the junket and serve at once with cream and sugar.

Canned Raspberries—Wash the berries, hull them and put them into the cans. Fill the cans with syrup made of a cupful of water to each cupful of sugar. Cover the cans without the rubber, and place in a large boiler with tepid water, bring slowly to the boiling point; when the fruit boils take out, put on the rubbers and screw on the tops. The next morning screw the tops as tight as you can and put away in a cool, dark place.

STAIN REMOVER

It is sometimes difficult to keep the kitchen paper free of grease stains. They may be removed entirely if a mixture of pipe clay and water made the consistency of cream, is spread over them and allowed to remain overnight. In the morning it should be removed with a clean brush or cloth.—San Francisco Call.

NOVEL LAMP

An electric lamp has the base shaped quite like a flower pot, says the Newark News. The standard resembles the stem of a plant, while the shade of glass is shaped and colored like a flower. This lamp comes in two or three sizes.

SAND POT FOR YOUR FLOWERS

A SAND-pot kept conveniently at hand, on one of the porch tables, where slips broken accidentally or in the necessary pruning from the various bloomers may be stuck immediately, is a great convenience for the home gardener. The majority of slips will root without further trouble if the sand is kept moist.

A novel plan for keeping cut flowers fresh also calls for a sand-pot, or an opaque vase that will not show the sand. Arrange the flowers in the vase and fill with water as usual; then carefully sift into the vase, by means of a funnel, sufficient sand to fill it nearly to the top, shaking it to settle the sand about the stems. Cut flowers in ornamental porch vases keep a long time by this method.—Ladies World.

HOME HELPS

Hang a small bag on the kitchen door and put the wet one's overshoes, cap and gloves in it. He will soon learn to put them away when he comes in from play.

Patent leather shoes should be carefully wiped off with a soft cloth when they are removed, and then a few drops of olive oil should be rubbed into them.

To stop windows from rattling, an ordinary clothespin is most effective. It must be split in halves and one half inserted on either side between the framework and the window.

Put the baby's playthings into a straw basket with a handle. Then when baby wants a toy he can go to the basket and get it. He can also drag the basket from place to place.—Winnipeg Free Press.

UNUSUAL FLAVOR

A few bits of orange peel cooked with a pan of baked pears gives a delightfully delicate and rather unusual flavor.—Woman's Home Companion.

SO-CALLED FIRELESS CANNING

Fruits preserved by long exposure to low heat

THE following easy method of canning fruits is based on the experiments which proved that fruit may be preserved as well by long exposure to low heat as by short exposure to a high temperature, says the Delineator.

The laboratory utensils needed by the housekeeper for this method of canning are available in every kitchen—a common clothes-boiler, several large kettles of boiling water, the fruit, the syrup, and a heavy old blanket or quilt.

The fruits that may best be put up by this method are the softer fruits, such as peaches and all kinds of berries. Pears and quinces do not become sufficiently tender to be palatable. Strawberries retain their color and plumpness to a degree far above that attained by ordinary old-fashioned methods, and all fruits canned by this process retain flavor to a surprising extent.

Peck the peeled and halved peaches, or hulled and washed berries, in your favorite kind of fruit jar. Shake down well to make the jar hold as much fruit as possible. Have ready a quantity of syrup—one cupful of sugar to a cupful of water is a good proportion. Let the water and sugar boil thoroughly while you are filling the jars with the cold fruit.

Set the filled jars, one at a time, on a hot, wet towel, and fill to overflowing with the boiling syrup.

Now seal the jar, just as if you were all through with the canning. If you use screw-tops, adjust rubbers and screw-

PINEAPPLE GROWS SHELTERED ATTRACTIVE HATS

Two crops a year of the delicious fruit

THE pineapple is a distinct kind of fruit, and next to the mangrove, the most delicious of all grown in the sunny South. Imagine an orchard, or a pinery, with 9000 pineapple shrubs, or plants, to the acre, and bearing two crops a year. The plants are set in checkered rows 22 inches each way, so that cultivation can readily take place between the rows. Each plant comes from a "sucker" taken from another plant, and each plant will have four or five of these "suckers" besides the one on which the apple is maturing. To get out a pinery it is only necessary to cut the "suckers" and set them in the ground; but the ground, of course, must be very fertile and highly cultivated. A large part of the income from a pinery is from the sale of suckers, which retail from 3 to 5 cents each.

In 18 months after setting the first crop of pineapples will be ripe; and the pinery will bear two crops a year for a period of eight or ten years, provided the land is kept well fertilized and good care is bestowed on the plants, says the Philadelphia North American. The first crop usually comes in July and August and the second five or six months later. The first crop is the most prolific, but the second usually pays the best, since the prices average higher. With all conditions favorable the 9000 plants set in an acre of land will each bring forth an apple without a single failure. In some pineries there is not a single vacancy in the checkered rows. But without constant care and continual cultivation there will be many bare spots and the crop consequently that much short.

The pineapple is a peculiar plant. It cannot stand the full force of the sun's rays, nor will it grow in complete shade. Therefore a partial roof must be built over the pinery. This is done by erecting posts at convenient distances, connecting them with stringers and nailing four-inch cleats at intervals of the same distance to the stringers. Half the sun is thus shut out and the plant is satisfied. Every pinery must be thus covered if the best results are desired; but some of the less pretentious growers in southern Florida gather dry grass and spread it over the bearing plants. This matter of roofing sets the grower back to the amount of about \$1000 an acre, but the roof will last 10 or 12 years and he gets his money many times over.

The fertilizer is a matter to be reck-

oned with and it costs \$30 a ton. Different fertilizers have been experimented with and the growers are by no means agreed as to which is the best. Some have obtained the best results from one kind and some from another. The agricultural stations of Florida are engaged in experiments to ascertain which is the right one.

When the pineapple harvest is on, shipments are taken north by every train. The apples are packed in crates which hold from 16 to 32, according to size. There are some so large that a crate will hold but 10 or 12; but these are exceptionally big fellows and they weigh from 13 to 18 pounds each. The average weight is four pounds and that size is most usually found in the markets of the North. The growers get from \$1.30 to \$3 a crate from the commission men, and at these figures a crop will bring from \$800 to \$1000 per acre. In some instances double these figures have been realized, and in others only one half as much. The retailers in Florida charge about the same as the retailers in the North for pineapples, but the fruit is far more delicious, for it is pulled ripe from the plant. The growers like to make a big showing and do not cater greatly to the local trade, though the grocers manage to keep on hand plenty of excellent apples. If you happen to be neighbor to a grower you will not want for apples.

All southern Florida, De Soto and Lee counties particularly, is well adapted for the culture of pineapples and farmers and truckers are rapidly turning their attention to the cultivation of the delicious fruit.

Hats covered with the dainty figured cotton crepe and trimmed with a narrow band or crush of velvet ribbon of harmonizing color, are extremely simple and pretty, says the Newark News.

Another simple lingerie hat is made on a frame. It is covered with dainty figured or colored silk, veiled with point d'esprit.

The feather bands, with or without upright fancies, especially in white, are extremely smart for trimming the straw hat. A single rose nestled among the tiny ostrich flues is often quite "swinging." Sometimes, too, the bands, has as a finish a buckle of the ostrich.

An extremely pretty lingerie hat is made over a wire or buckram frame. The frame is first covered with sheer barred muslin, and over the wide brim shadow lace edging is finely placed. A band of narrow colored silk velvet defines the crown and is itself trimmed with tiny chiffon flowers.

LIGHT PUDDING

In warming a steamed pudding or in steaming a stale cake, never put the article on a flat dish, says the Winnipeg Free Press. Place the pudding in a colander in the steamer and you will be surprised how light and delicate it will become.

ODORS DESTROYED

When cooking food that throws out a disagreeable smell I burn orange peel right along while the food is cooking and it destroys the smell as completely as can be done.—Los Angeles Express.

"The Crowning Attribute of a Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"



The well dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good as this is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of woman's dress.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. CONOVER CO., MFRS.
101 Franklin St., New York

Your Expression of Appreciation For Value Received

The note of appreciation sent by satisfied customers to Monitor advertisers expressing satisfaction with purchases made, is sincerely appreciated by these advertisers.

A manufacturer of Canned Foods whose advertising appeared in the Monitor wrote quite recently in answer to such a letter of appreciation:

"We beg to thank you for your favor of March 23th and to express the hope that — Canned Foods will continue to be as satisfactory to you as we find the advertising columns of the Monitor. Thanking you for your interest in the matter, we are —"

When writing to such advertisers may we recommend that you give the names of local dealers with whom you trade and who might carry the advertiser's goods. Cooperation of this sort means much to the advertiser, for it gives him an opportunity to serve you better and the many like you who are buying his goods. It is to the advantage of both the advertiser and the purchaser to have these goods on sale where it is convenient and pleasant to buy. Doubtless there are some commodities advertised in the Monitor which you would be glad to obtain easier. Simply a letter to the advertiser may enable you to do so.

WOMEN BUYING FOR THE MEN

Often seen at men's furnishing counters

DID you ever walk through a men's furnishing store or that section of a department store which is devoted to masculine wear and note the number of women who are among the customers? It would seem to be another domain formerly supposed to belong to men which has been invaded by womankind. The time was when men insisted upon buying their own furnishings, but now, at their own request, that work is turned over to the women of the family, who, enabled here as in other lines to adapt themselves to circumstances, purchase with as much assurance as they do in a woman's furnishing store.

It has been said that the average man dislikes nothing quite so much as a shopping trip. Occasionally we see one who appreciates the remarkable executive ability required for managing a great store and enjoys an occasional trip to one for the purpose of investigation, but even they acknowledge that it takes much valuable time.

When a prominent professional man was asked his attitude regarding shopping he said: "There is nothing I should

enjoy more than spending a whole day at Blank & Co.'s. Investigating the workings of the store, if I only had the time to devote to it, but it has come to be the custom in America for men to give so little time to shopping that there would be scant sympathy for me at the office if I went in some day and told them that I had been spending two valuable hours in buying furnishings and other wear.

"Men of America have not the same incentive for spending much time on their shopping expeditions that their European brothers have, and when it is necessary for them to make their own purchases they have formed the habit of doing so very quickly, although they may spend some time in leisurely repentance."

This is undoubtedly one reason why they prefer to turn the work, or pleasure, of shopping over to the feminine members of the family, for they are too apt to purchase the first line of merchandise which is shown them that is at all to their liking.

Paint can be made bright by rubbing down with kerosene.

Senate Is Said to Be in Favor of the Alaskan Railroad Bill

Poll Shows 58 Favorable Votes
and Others to Be Counted—
Delay Until Next December
Is Discouraged by Sponsors

TRIP FOR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—Careful poll of the Senate, made in ten days, shows that there is a safe majority for the Alaska railroad bill, recently reported from the committee on territories. The poll shows 85 favorable votes, with a dozen or more at present uncommitted, of which at least one half, it is believed, will be cast for the bill. The outlook for putting the bill through the Senate the present session, however, is very unpromising. Some of the strongest men in the Senate, in both parties, are aggressively hostile to government construction of railroads, and will oppose the bill at every stage. They will be able probably to prevent consideration the present session, since consideration must be had by unanimous consent. Next December, however, it is expected that President Wilson will emphasize the need for prompt action in his message to Congress, and that this will be followed by legislation.

In the meantime the friends of this bill are to urge upon the President the desirability of having Secretary Lane of the interior department make a trip to Alaska during the present season that he may familiarize himself with conditions there, and be in position to write a report upon his return. That report, it is figured, would be sent to Congress by the President, and thus such emphasis would be laid upon the Alaskan situation as to compel action. Whether the President will yield to the pressure in favor of sending Mr. Lane to Alaska is not known.

When the bill comes up the debate will be protracted. The idea of having the government build railroads is new in the United States and many of the ablest public men of the country are opposed to it on principle. The fighting opponents of this idea in the Senate are Messrs. Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Simmons and Overman of North Carolina, Bacon of Georgia, Lodge of Massachusetts and Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Senator Nelson is in favor of helping Alaska in every way possible, but he regards government construction of an Alaskan railroad as clearly impossible; or, at least, as contrary to sound public policy. Mr. Nelson, it is understood, would be willing to have the government guarantee a bond issue for the construction of the proposed railroad, but the friends of the pending bill say there are not half a dozen senators who favor such an arrangement, and therefore that Mr. Nelson will get no support for his plan. Mr. Bacon opposes action of any kind. It is understood that he believes railroads in Alaska should be built as they are built in the states by private capital.

In the southern states, where much opposition to the pending bill was looked for, it is said, as the result of the poll, that there will be almost an even break, with the bill having slightly the better of it. Senator Jones of Washington, is trying to line up Republican senators in support of the bill, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, is trying to do the same work among the Democrats, but it is doubtful if they can do anything that will insure action at the present session. But next winter it is rather certain that the bill will reach a Senate roll call, and when it does it will pass. The friendly attitude of the President will be expected to get the bill through the House.

Passage of the bill next winter need not prevent the commencement of preliminary work next spring, provided Secretary Lane can go to Alaska the present summer and make the investigations. His report would be expected to put the bill through the Senate by the middle of January, and House action could be had in a week or 10 days, if necessary. This would permit putting into the field an engineering party so soon as spring had sufficiently advanced. Because of this situation, the friends of the pending bill feel confident that inability to put the bill through the Senate at this time does not necessarily mean failure to start active work next year.

WILLIAM H. TAFT AT DEDICATION OF COMMERCE HOME

CINCINNATI, O.—Taking as his subject, "The Relation of Popular Government to Business," former President William Howard Taft, professor at Yale University, Thursday delivered the principal address at the dedication of the new home of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

The new quarters are in the 34-story building erected on the site of the old home of the chamber at Fourth and Vine streets. Mr. Taft is an honorary member of the chamber.

The dedicatory exercises included a parade of all members from the old headquarters to the new home, speeches by Mr. Taft, Mayor Henry T. Hunt, Walter Draper of the Chamber of Commerce and others. Thursday night a dinner was served.

BATH BOY GOING TO WEST POINT
WASHINGTON—Harold S. Kelley of Bath, Me., will be nominated by Representative McGillicuddy soon to fill the vacancy at the West Point military academy, to be available June 15, 1914.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK TIMES—In the United States the rate of railroad construction at present is the smallest for 15 years. Practically no new construction is in hand, but there are some extensions to old lines which must provide themselves with feeders. . . . The news from Canada is to the effect that three Canadian systems will spend \$41,000,000 on 2700 miles of new route, this being a new maximum. Canada is under a sort of compulsion to do this, so great is the influx of new citizens whom we are inviting to stay away by every discouragement which we are capable of expressing. We have all the population we want, they tell us, because every new mouth which comes here has to be filled and every back has to be clothed, and the cost of living already is as high as is convenient. In Canada there is a theory that "hands" can raise more than mouths can eat or backs can wear. In Canada it is thought that every man increases the surplus, and here it is thought that every man increases the deficit. We weep for Canada when we think how many thousands acres of new farms will be opened and how many of them by Americans enticed to settle along the miles of new railroads in the Dominion. At that rate we see the end

of Canada soon, while we plod safely and surely along the route across which is written "no thoroughfare" for any immigrants, and no more railroads than those of which we already have too many. It is the railroads and the immigrants which produced the sad state of prostration in all our activities. A halt has been called none too soon. There will be comfort for us hereafter in comparing the figures of Canada's downward rush to ruin with the new and boundless prosperity opened to us by our know-nothing and do-nothing policy.

WASHINGTON HERALD—There has been an acrimonious controversy between the newspapers of the United States and the producers of newspaper paper over the tariff on this product. The former demanded that it be put on the free list; the latter claimed that they were entitled to protection. The Canadian reciprocity act was at least in appearance a victory for the newspapers. There was a clause in that act which provided that newspaper paper valued at not above two and one-half cents per pound should be admitted free of duty from Canada, and that it was to take effect

whether or not Canada accepted the offer of reciprocity. Since then the imports of newspaper paper have increased rapidly; but curiously enough to some people the price has not been reduced materially until very recently. The clause in the Canadian reciprocity act instead of benefiting the American newspapers, as was intended, has given a bounty to the Canadian producer equal to the tariff on newspaper paper when imported from other countries. Generally speaking, the price in the American market has been fixed by the newspaper paper imported from duty-paying countries. . . .

The Underwood bill now proposes to admit free of duty from all countries newspaper paper, valued at not above two and one-half cents per pound. Very likely this provision, if enacted into law, will reduce the price of paper. It will not only leave the increasing Canadian production available, but it will open our ports to imports from Norway, Sweden and other European countries.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The convention of the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution adopted resolutions condemning the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. This is designated "desecrating the emblem," and the attention which is thus called to the practice is timely. The flag is emblematic of the highest of our national

ideals. It is true that many advertisers have very high ideals, but these may be impressed upon the people without using the flag as a trade adjunct. It would please every patriotic American to see his flag floating not alone from public buildings but from all buildings. The sight of the banner is a soul-stirring one, and it cannot be exhibited too often to please its lovers. But it can be made common, in the worst sense, by being hooked on to the attempt to annex the humble dollar, and certainly all good Americans should object to its being made a mere adjunct of the dollar mark. The flag stands for more than commerce, more than gain. It should be a thing of reverence and love and only represented or flown when meant to elicit the purest patriotic emotions. It is bad taste and poor patriotism to use it as a catchpenny device.

PERRY'S FLAG TO FLY AGAIN
WASHINGTON—Commodore Perry's battle flag with the legend, "Don't Give Up the Ship," flown by the Niagara in the battle of Lake Erie, is on its way to Erie, Pa., in care of Ensign Lowry, U. S. N., who goes to join the rehabilitated old Niagara for her "cruise" in connection with the centennial celebration. The ship, in tow, will visit Put-in-Bay, Erie, Fairport, Lorain, Monroe, Mich., Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Chicago, Buffalo, and Sandusky.

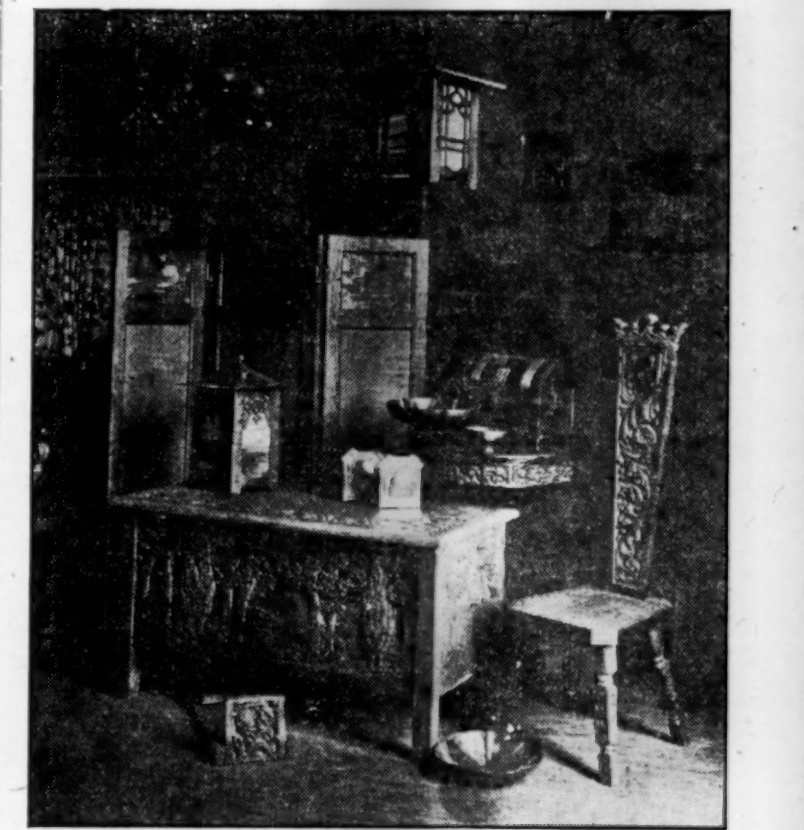
MR. BRANDEIS SEES U. S. ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston Thursday conferred with officials of the department of justice regarding the government's investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which he said should be dissolved into such units as would make the transportation facilities of New England easily financed and managed. . . . An alleged water-power combination in Wisconsin also was called to the attention of the department by Mr. Brandeis.

FRIGATE WABASH BURNS FOR METAL

EASTPORT, Me.—The torch was applied to the United States frigate Wabash Thursday, and the famous old wooden man-of-war of civil war days was burned that her metals might be secured by Boston junk dealers, to whom she had been sold for about \$3000. Much of the metal work had been removed at East Boston, and the vessel was towed here two weeks ago. The Wabash was built at Philadelphia in 1854.

HIGH STANDARD WORK DONE BY TROY ARTS, CRAFTS STUDENTS



Students' work as shown at the Troy School of Arts and Crafts

TROY, N. Y.—The annual exhibition of students' work at the Troy School of Arts and Crafts is now in session and will continue for one week. The work is by far the strongest, most artistic and complete that the school ever has had and was highly commended by Charles L. Hinton, art critic of New York.

There are 20 different kinds of work on exhibition besides the normal art course; it includes oil paintings from still life and from the model, water color painting, drawing from the cast, il-

lustration in pen and ink, charcoal and pastel, design both elementary and advanced, constructive design, costume design, mural painting, nature study, miniature painting, theory of color, mechanical drawing. The handicrafts include: Metal work and jewelry, bookbinding, rug weaving, basketry, lacemaking, cut and tooled leather, wood-carving, Venetian iron work, wood block painting, and stenciling.

This industrial and fine arts school opened in 1907 and is designed to teach all branches of art and craft work. Miss Emily C. Adams is the director.

SUPERINTENDENT 60 YEARS HEAD OF EASTON SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON—Holding his position for 60 years as superintendent of the schools of Easton, Pa., William W. Cottleman has to his credit the longest term of service in one post of anybody recorded in the city school chapter of the 1912 report of the commissioner of education, just issued.

A list of long terms of service compiled by W. R. Hood shows that Superintendent James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., is retiring after 39 years of service; that Superintendent Glass at Lynchburg, Va., has served since 1879; Supt. Phillips, at Birmingham, since 1883; Superintendent McClymonds at Oakland, since 1883; Jacob A. Shawan at Columbus, Ohio, for 24 years; Henry Snyder at Jersey City, for 21 years; Charles M. Jordan at Minneapolis and Charles W. Dean at Bridgeport, Conn., both for 20 years.

In 50 cities of 100,000 population and more the average term of service is shown to be seven years and a half.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—During the summer session of Cornell University, which has an attendance of 1500 students, an undergraduate daily paper will be published under the name of the Cornell Summer Daily. The paper will be managed by Alexander T. Hayes '14 of Springfield, Ont., and edited by Edgar A. Hamilton '13 of New York city.

PARADE FEATURE OF GERMAN FETE HELD IN DENVER

DENVER—Among Thursday's events of the thirty-first Bundes Turnfest of the North America Gymnastic Union, in session here, was the allegorical parade, miles in length, depicting the rise of the German Empire from earliest history until today.

At Lakeside park the morning was consumed in drilling and the lighter gymnastic exercises, nearly 200 turners taking the field in six groups. Thousands witnessed the contests in the Stadium and commented on the clocklike precision with which the teams displayed their efficiency.

Field sports are on the program for Saturday morning.

PEAT SOCIETY TO HOLD MEETING

OTTAWA—Members of the Canadian Peat Society will meet at the Board of Trade rooms on Elgin street next Monday for their adjourned annual general meeting and election of officers. A joint meeting of the American and Canadian societies will be held in Montreal about the end of August.

E. SERA IS NAMED CONSUL

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—According to a word received here recently from Mexico City, Enrique de la Sera, consul for Mexico at Naco, Ariz., has been appointed consul at San Diego to succeed the late Leon Gomez.

CROSS-STATE HIGHWAYS MONTANA PLAN

Three Roads Running North and South to Connect Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Making Auto Travel Easier

ROUTES ARE VARIED

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Development of the mechanical side of the automobile industry in the last few years has done much to further use of the machine as a means of travel, and now that journeys of a thousand miles or more are undertaken by the auto owner if he has the assurance of finding roads good, while national, state and local governments are working to provide such public highways as the nation should have. Montana does not intend to be left behind in a matter of such wide import.

In the position now of just beginning to really develop her natural resources, Montana has every reason to desire to build first-class public roads. The farmer needs these roads so he can get his products to market more economically. The automobile owner is a good road enthusiast and is ready with his time and money to further the cause. In line with such development the citizens of Montana, through their good roads organizations, are planning three north and south highways across the state.

Thousands Attracted

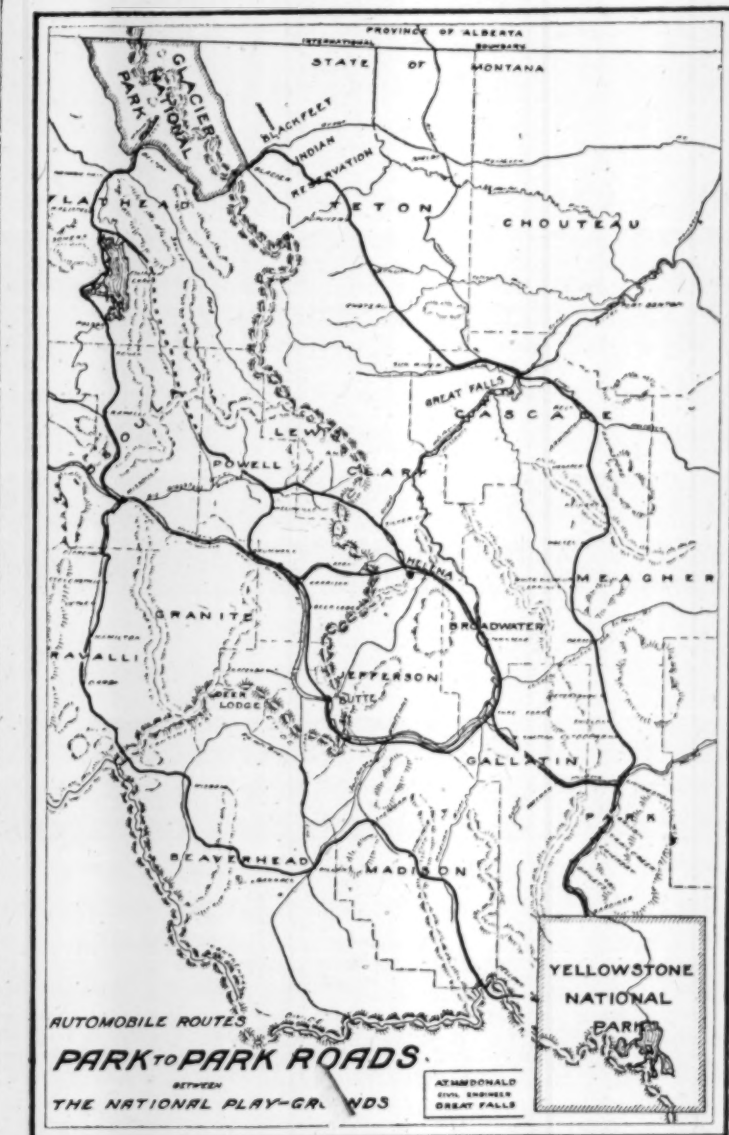
The Glacier National park in the northwestern part of the state attracts thousands of travelers every year from all over the country. In this park are the far-famed Lake McDonald and the none the less beautiful Two Medicine and upper and lower St. Marys lakes. Here too, Sperry Glacier, Gunsight pass and Avalanche basin await the nature lover. The Yellowstone National park, partially on the southern border of Montana and extending southward into Wyoming, with its geysers and boiling springs, attracts, likewise, many visitors every year. Between these two places Montana's people plan automobile roads that will be a pleasure to travel and at the same time afford bits of scenery unrivaled even in the parks, while telling and showing the people who come within her borders that the natural resources of Montana are such as to warrant that she be called the "Treasure State."

In a generous rivalry the people now are working on and planning three different routes between the parks, each of which will have its own advantages. The project means construction of 400 miles of roadway over all kinds of country. The two routes lying to the westward necessitate a crossing of the Continental divide and if the tourist is going from the Yellowstone to Glacier it will require a recrossing of the divide to see all the attractions of the latter.

Routes Designated

The most western of these routes may be designated as the Missoula route; the one lying next it toward the east, as the Butte-Helena route, and the most eastern as the Great Falls route. These designations also tell the name of the largest city on each of the routes. The first of these—the Missoula route—starts at the western entrance of the Yellowstone at the town of Yellowstone. Leading westward is the Low divide, as it is called, running through a low prairie valley toward the Madison river, one of the confluents of the Missouri. When the Madison is reached the route leads down the river for a few miles, then turns off to the west to Virginia City. This town is one of the oldest in the state and for some years was the territorial capital. Virginia City is in the heart of the old-time placer mining district of the state. Continuing west the route lies by way of Dillon, the site of the State Normal school and on the edge of a great area known as the Big Hole country, famed for the fine stock that can be raised there.

West of Dillon is Bannock, the oldest settlement in the state. Leaving Ban-



Black lines in map indicate automobile routes to be constructed between Yellowstone and Glacier national park

nock the route tends northward toward a divide which will in turn lead into the Bitter Root valley. On both sides of this divide the road is in mountain canyons that furnish all sorts of beautiful views. Near this divide at Gallaghy Springs Lewis and Clark camped when making their tour of exploration in the great Northwest.

Bitter Root Valley

Passing over the divide, the route leads on into the Bitter Root. The apple and cherry orchards in this valley are remarkable. In the valley are the towns of Hamilton and Stevensville; the first made famous by the proximity of Marcus Daly's stock farm and the latter place the seat of the labors of the missionary Ravalli. Passing on toward the north, the route leads to Missoula, gateway to the Bitter Root.

Missoula is the site of the State University of Montana, a young but thriving school that bids fair to some day rival some of its eastern sisters. Missoula is the southern gateway to the recently opened Flathead Indian reservation, a land of great opportunities. The soil is fertile, the climate fine and exhilarating, and the reservation is settled by the government on a very liberal basis. Leading across it the route brings up at Polson, the southern port on Flathead lake. Here is provided a most enjoyable trip for the automobilist. While his car is being taken around the lake on a newly constructed and beautiful road he may enjoy a delightful 40-mile sail across the lake. At the north end of the lake is the port of Somers, whence the road leads to the beautiful orchard town of Kalispell. The Kalispell people recently spent much money in building a first-class automobile road from there to Belton, the western entrance to the Glacier National park. Belton is only three miles from Lake McDonald, whence

the side trips through the park may be taken. This route has a mileage of 432. It leads through all kinds of country and touches all the industries of Montana except mining, which could well be included by returning to the Yellowstone by the second of the three routes.

Over Mountains

Retracing the route as far as Kalispell the route to be followed, instead of continuing around to the southern end of the lake, leads off to the eastward up the Swan river and toward the mountains. The scenery at this point is truly wonderful and for the mountain climber there are many opportunities for the display of skill and daring. Passing up Swan river, the route leads to a divide crossing over to the Blackfoot. The Blackfoot is a first-class fishing stream and runs through a big game country. The route continues on in a southerly direction to Ovando, whence it turns toward the east to the mountains, which are crossed west of Silver City, the latter being only a few miles from Helena, the capital city of Montana.

Helena is built in Last Chance gulch, from which millions of dollars of placer gold was taken. A new hotel which has just been erected in Helena takes its name from the fact that when the foundations were being excavated for it, placer gold was found. It might be mentioned in passing that this hotel is one that would do credit to a city several times larger than Helena. Helena also is known for its many beautiful homes, built by the old mining and stock men of the state. Leaving the capital, the route leads on toward the southeast, and at Townsend the Missouri river is crossed. Continuing up the river, the town of Three Forks is reached; it takes its name from the fact that here the three rivers, the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin, unite to form the Missouri. Leaving Three Forks the route continues

Two of Projected Ways Will Pass Over Continental Divide in West Part of State, Other Through Scenic Valley in East

LENGTH 1160 MILES

up the Gallatin. The Gallatin valley is one of the oldest settled and most beautiful of the valleys in Montana. Like the Bitter Root it is a valley wherein not only the grains and vegetables of the northern latitudes can be raised but also the hardy fruits in great profusion and of excellent quality. The large town of this beautiful region is Bozeman, through which this route passes.

To retrace the route for a way will bring us back to Three Forks, whence an alternative route may be mapped out. Continuing west from this latter town, following the Milwaukee railway's main line, the route leads to Butte, the largest city in Montana and the most remarkable mining camp in the world. It is the largest mining camp in the world, and out of Butte hill untold millions have been mined in gold, silver, zinc and copper. Today one of the biggest copper-producing camps, it gives employment to thousands of men and is the basis of the wealth of many men. Copper ore is shipped from Butte to Anaconda and Great Falls, the first 26 miles away and the latter place 176 miles distant. Going west from Butte the route leads to Anaconda, where the Washoe smelter is located, this being the largest copper smelter in the world. Thence on the route goes into another of Montana's famous valleys, the Deer Lodge. This, too, is largely taken up with agricultural pursuits. Leaving Deer Lodge the route continues northward along the mountains to Ovando on the Blackfoot river. This is the point at which the detour can be made going via Helena.

Returning to Bozeman, the route continues east to Livingston, whence Gardiner, the northern entrance to the Yellowstone Park, can be reached by a short ride.

Eastern Route Described

The last of the routes to be described is the one that lies farthest east. The route, instead of going west from Livingston, goes due north up the Shields River valley. This valley is very similar to the Gallatin. The north end of the valley is shut off by a low range of mountains which have to be crossed, and then the route leads into a hilly country in the midst of which is White Sulphur Springs. At this town are to be found mineral springs the waters of which are strongly impregnated with sulphur. A little northeast of the springs is Neihart, the next objective point. Neihart is a silver camp from which many millions of dollars have been taken and which promises to produce even more than has been taken out in the past. Neihart lies in the Belt range, from which good grades can be found leading to Great Falls, the second city of the state. Great Falls takes its name from the great falls of the Missouri river. At this point the Missouri dashes down a series of falls 512 feet within a distance of 14 miles; the last falls being 96 feet in height. These falls afford an available water power second only to Niagara in greatness and importance. At Great Falls are the Giant Springs of the Missouri, which in bubbling up prove the existence of an underground river. Great Falls has good hotel accommodations, one of the principal hotels taking its name from the famous falls near which it stands. Leaving Great Falls, the route leads northwest through Sun river, a historic point dating back to Indian days, and thence on through the Blackfoot Indian reservation to Glacier, the eastern entrance to Glacier park. The mileage of the three prospective routes differs a great deal as can be seen by looking at the map. The western route covers 432 miles, the central one 390 miles and the eastern one 340 miles.

Luggage for Summer Globe Trotters

From the little shop for travelers' needs, second floor.

- Trunks, \$5 to \$25.
- Wardrobe Trunks, \$20 to \$65.
- Straw Suit Cases, 85c to \$1.50.
- Cane Cases, \$2.25 to \$6.50.

Other accessories include Children's Suit Cases, Thermos Hampers, Lunch Sets, Goggle Cases.

(Second Floor)

William Filene's Sons Co.

Boston Man Believes Transatlantic Flight in Dirigible Possible

J. Emery Harriman Has Invention of Combined Heavier and Lighter Than Air Machine Which He Is Confident Will Safely Convey Operator Over Sea

Crossing the Atlantic ocean by airship can be accomplished with a combination of dirigible and balloon machine, in the opinion of J. Emery Harriman, a Boston engineer. He has patents on a craft with parallel dirigible balloons, connected by planes and enclosing a pair of hydroaerocar, operated on the same principle of flight stability upon which he based the construction of his hydroaerocar.

Prominent gun makers in England and Germany are now negotiating for his foreign patents. The original designs drawn up by Mr. Harriman are presented for the first time in this article, having been but briefly alluded to in a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Harriman says he believes that the maximum distance that may be covered by his new machine will take an aviator from Boston to England without the necessity of intermediary stations for replenishing supplies. This equipment, in the opinion of Mr. Harriman, is capable of then continuing the trip around the world, making the flight across the Pacific ocean from the Philippine islands to San Francisco with stops only on American territory—the island of Guam and then Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. Harriman says that the increased supply capacity obtained by the combined use of planes and parallel dirigibles, reducing balloon buoyancy and head resistances to a minimum, places such a trip entirely within mechanical possibilities.

The mechanical appliances attaching the two parallel dirigibles are no heavier than would be necessary in equipping one, Mr. Harriman maintains, and in addition the location of the motive power between them centers the resistances to forward flight without having to use counteracting vanes or extended propellers for that purpose.

The operating mechanism of Mr. Harriman's machine is suspended midway between the parallel dirigibles on their central pivot shaft and housed within a car provided with its separate pontoon, acting independently of the pontoons attached to the under part of each dirigible.

In the normal position of the machine during propelled flight or while floating on the water the parallel dirigibles are on the same horizontal plane with the operating car. During non-propelled descent and while traveling on land, however, the operating car is automatically lowered beneath the plane of the dirigibles and the latter are simultaneously brought together above the mechanism actuated by pivoted cross-arms that support the dirigibles from the central shaft. This movement also swings those portions of the cross-arms extended beyond the pivoted shaft below the operating car so that the wheels on the ends are in a position to carry the machine on the ground.

Connecting the dirigibles is a series of narrow supporting surfaces running horizontally across the machine from top to top of the elongated balloons. These lifting planes supply the extra buoyancy needed during propelled flight, enabling the reduction of the balloon capacity to a minimum requirement.

During flight these areas are extended and this aids to a very considerable degree in supporting the machine. When descending, however, these planes are proportionately shortened with the closing together of the dirigibles thus automatically reducing the sustaining surfaces.

All guidance of the machine either in a horizontal or vertical direction is accomplished by planes placed fore and aft between the dirigibles set at the desired angle, working in conjunction with the overhead canopy control. The

latter is a horizontal plane universally mounted above the operator and the movement of its handle adjusts all the other guiding planes in unison.

One of the novel features of this new machine lies in the fact that the central car containing the operating mechanism provides ample room for carrying two or more hydroaeroplanes. It is with the machines, also of Mr. Harriman's design, that he expects to continue his flight if it becomes necessary to abandon the dirigible machine. They are equipped with pontoon wheels, making them adaptable to the water and land as well.

It may be said here that a notable result of the double dirigible construction in Mr. Harriman's opinion will be to eliminate the possibility of its being blown over when riding on the water broadside to the wind. This is one of the chief obstacles encountered by the single dirigible both on water and land.

Mr. Harriman places emphasis on the

formed to such requirements as may be encountered.

"In order that I may more plainly set forth my ideas in reference to dirigibles or propelled balloons lighter than the air displaced by the same," says Mr. Harriman, "I will refer to my patented wing angle movement, overhead canopy and pontoons designed for the purpose of stability, safety and adaptability."

"In describing this mechanism in my American patents filed Feb. 8, 1904, I claimed that 'another modification may be effected by enclosing the frames of the wings or buoyant elements into forms or flat balloons, connected together in all respects, similar to the forms shown' and I further claimed that in the operation of this form of mechanism, 'the functions of the operator are similar to those described in connection with the wings, but in this case, in addition to the resistance exerted by the area of the wing-shaped balloons, the efforts of the operator are augmented by the buoyant character of the wings, whereby the wings normally have a tendency to rise, and the construction has the advantage over mechanisms in which balloons or buoyant elements are rigidly connected,

for the reason that the force which it is possible for the operator to exert to assist the ascent of the device, reduces to a minimum the buoyant capacity required by the balloon elements."

"The foregoing description was written by me more than nine years ago, and whereas I have confined my studies in the meantime mostly to the aeroplane, I have at the same time watched the development of the dirigible with a good deal of interest, and have held to my early conclusions, that there must be more flexibility to both heavier than air and lighter than air types of machine on account of the great difference in operation if for any reason the motor stops.

"In the dirigibles as well as with the aeroplane, I contend that during propelled flight all weights and resistances should be equalized at the central longitudinal axis, thereby making of the machine a projectile, and in that form it will pass through the air with less resistance than is possible with any other distribution of its weights and supporting means.

"With my arrangement of parallel dirigibles I hold the weight of car and propelling mechanism between and near the longitudinal centers of same and thereby get a central pull of the propeller. The arms separating the dirigibles are horizontal aeroplanes and after the machine is propelled forward have

a great lifting power and reduce to a minimum the resistances and necessary capacity of the dirigibles.

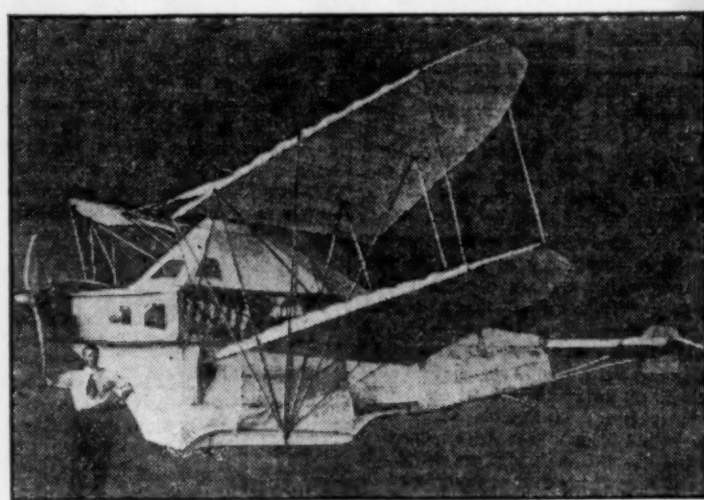
"In horizontal form the machine may fly through the air or be propelled on the

water, and its flexibility and triple hulls give it stability and adaptability to the waves upon which it rests. When flying and ready to descend, the motor is slowed down and the car is allowed to settle

far below the two dirigibles, which come together, reducing the aeroplane area and making a parachute of the entire machine. The supporting frames of the dirigibles cross each other and are pivoted in such a manner that the extending ends reach downward, and as there are wheels attached to these ends, the machine automatically adapts itself for land travel, and thus, as with my hydroaerocar, we have a dirigible adaptable to sea, land and air travel.

"The central mechanism is similar to a hydroaerocar body and may be detached for independent flight. Furthermore, it can even discard its wings and travel as a motorboat, or it may travel as a motor boat and still retain its wings."

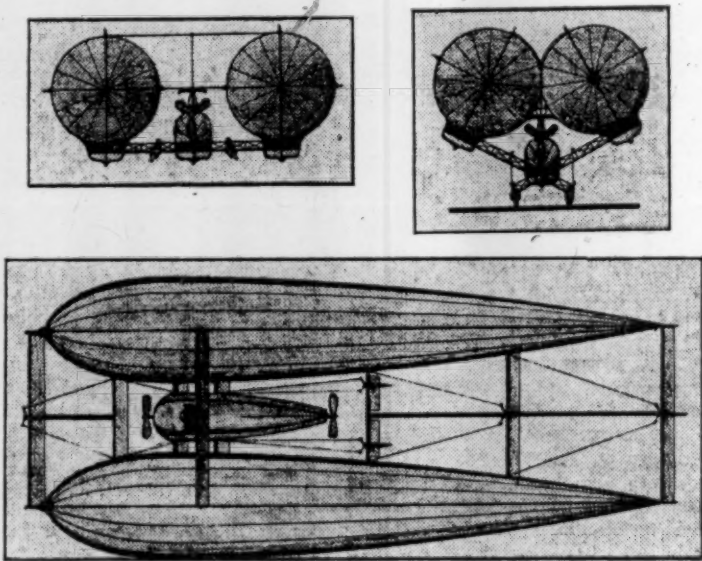
HYDROAEROCAR OF BOSTON ENGINEER



(Copyright by J. Emery Harriman)

Machine it is proposed to attach to double dirigible for crossing the Atlantic ocean

PROPOSED DOUBLE DIRIGIBLE FLIER



(Copyright by J. Emery Harriman)

Upper left picture shows machine for flying; right hand picture for running on land—Lower picture presents shape of dirigibles and mechanism

fact that his machine was designed for flight stability, control and adaptability and is the result of years of study. It is a radical departure from any of the existing aircraft, although his patents were applied for in 1904.

The fundamental purpose of the pivotal construction of the machine, according to Mr. Harriman, is to obtain inherent stability during descent, for the action of raising the dirigibles lowers the body weight considerably below the buoyant elements. This is the same principle embodied in Mr. Harriman's hydroaerocar wherein he obtains inherent stability by pivoting the wings. Mr. Harriman claims that there can be no inherent stability during propelled flight whether it be with bird, dirigible, or aeroplane.

Mr. Harriman has given particular attention to his machine from the viewpoint of its being particularly adapted to army and navy purposes. It is his intention to submit his designs for the consideration of the United States government.

Mr. Harriman points out in this connection that housing and the large force of men usually necessary to manipulate the launching and anchoring of ordinary dirigibles are not needed for his machine, since its construction and the adjustment of its weights are such that it may be stationed either on land or on water. He also draws attention to the ability that it possesses of being easily trans-

NEW ENGLAND TRAILS OPENED

Editorial Survey Notes the Useful Enterprise of Vermont

If the mention of a trail carries the thought to the western plains, it is evidence that there is lack of information as to the ancient paths in New England hills and the romance, somewhat traditional, somewhat historic, that attaches to them. There is indeed hardly a quarter of the inland of this region that does not have some tracing of old-time courses of primitive travel, not often clear in its present marking and not often beyond argument among those who carry along the knowledge of the past for delivery to the next generation. In northwestern Massachusetts it is a part of the common education to gather some knowledge of the Mohawk trail, a line over Hoosac that had long utility, coming down from uncertain antiquity of use by the Indians and through such modern events as the leading back of the captives from Burgoyne's surrender. The assumption that every youth will acquire knowledge of this path is universal. It would be humiliating for the full-grown man of the region to admit a lack of acquaintance with it.

At a legislative hearing of a year or two ago a leading citizen of Berkshire, pleading for a highway over the mountain, dilated upon the Mohawk trail and gave his address a rich coloring of tradition. One of the uncomfortably practical members of the committee, moved by the peroration, but only inquisitively, asked at its close if the speaker had ever been over the Mohawk trail. It is one of the testimonies of current use in his town to his quickness of wit that the distinguished citizen flashed back the observation, "Do you think, sir, that I would be here making this plea if not familiar with every foot of that trail?"

He saved the tradition that all the region knows the path, and his own reputation, but in the back seats of the room there was still a question whether he had ever seen any part of it. It has been traced, however, and its course is well defined. The present chief justice of the Massachusetts superior court, Judge Aiken, is one of its explorers and an address given by him before the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association a year or two ago records his accurate study of its features. It is now the approximate line of the road the state is building over the mountain that separates the valley of the Deerfield from that of Hoosac.

Vermont citizens, with the cooperation of the state forestry department, are engaged in the task of actually cutting out what is known in the state as "The Long Trail" in the magnificent hill region in the central part of the state. The Burlington News of recent date announces the completion of 35 miles of the path over Killington, Pico, Camel and Horrid, and the beginning of the work from the northerly end in what is described as "the glorious stretch of wilderness lying between the Hump and

Lincoln mountain." In this way, says the Burlington paper, the greatest mountain pathway in America is being carved out.

If the claim seems extravagant, the fuller knowledge of the grandeur of the country it traverses will justify it. It is that great range of hills that divides Vermont topographically, and for that matter politically, as the observer of the swing of party nominations in the state from east side to west side and always back again well knows. Moreover, this was the great natural boundary that was once agreed upon by New York and New Hampshire as their dividing line in obliteration of the state which first called itself New Connecticut and later took the novel but descriptive name of Vermont.

Killington, the first summit reached by the trail, lies midway between Rutland on the west and Woodstock on the east. Its peak has an elevation of 4380 feet and that is not far from the standard height of the hills mentioned in the Burlington paper's description of the course of the trail. Pico and Horrid mark the northerly progress of the path which upon completion will emerge at Camel's Hump on the edge of the valley of the Winooski, which cuts its deep channel through the range in the latitude of Montpelier. In direct line the ends of the trail are 50 miles apart and in its windings the distance greatly lengthens. The nature of its route is described appreciatively by the News.

"The Long trail will be there when our grandson's sons are first feeling the lure of the road and the thirst for the unusual and venturesome. The hills and rocks and streams are touched very gently by time. It will be the same trail that is now so rapidly nearing completion, crawling serpentine through the intervening lowlands under big-bodied, ancient maples and sunlit hemlocks, over cushiony moss and prattling streams with the maiden fern bending above them, climbing up through pines and above the pines to the shade of giant spruces, and yet again climbing above the tall spruce through slashes in which briars grow rampant and berries ripen with no one to pick them, through thick growths of scrub spruce, over ledges and across fissures to sun-bathed summits where the nakedness of the rock is covered only by a matted growth of the Labrador tea, and where the world stretches out on either hand like an etched and penciled scroll, upturned on the farther edge to meet the sky."

Practical advantages spring from the enterprise that opens such a region. There is the added feature of enjoyment for the visitor, making available the grandeur of the scenery and inducing the resort to the hills. Again it turns to account in the patrol that will be provided to prevent the spread of fires, with its provision of towers that will open wide areas to the eye of the warden and presumably for the sightseer.

all over the country, and, with as many degrees of what "scratch" represents as there are entries on the list. A little article on handicapping problems came out in Ladies Golf which may be of some help to those on whose shoulders this burden has descended.

The great drawback of freak golf competitions is the handicapping difficulty, and one of the most difficult to arrange successfully is the "best ball" match.

Although the four-ball foursome has naturally not made the same amount of progress with lady players as with gentlemen, there is no doubt the "best ball" foursome, against bogey and in medal play is steadily growing in popularity and will sooner or later have seriously to be considered. Probably here skill and even justice in handicapping will have to be sacrificed to simplicity and convenience in working, and the handicaps arrived at, as in an ordinary foursome, by taking half the united handicaps of each pair of partners. In a sense the best-ball foursome play is on exactly the same footing as the eclectic score, the only difference being that the two scores from which the best score is obtained are in one case made by different players, in the other case by the same players. But in this case there is an additional complication because it will generally be found that a scratch player and one with a handicap of 20 will return a lower "best ball score" than two 10-handicap players. On the other hand, it may fairly be argued that in a best-ball round the element of fortune always enters to a considerable extent, and therefore that any endeavor to make the handicapping very exact is scarcely worth while.

A rather difficult problem is presented by the sealed envelope style of competition, and any attempt at careful handicapping is almost futile. Still, as such competitions are designed rather for the filling of an idle hour than as a real test of golf, nobody minds very much what the handicaps are like. Perhaps the only rule that can be laid down is that if the conditions are such as to make the result almost entirely a matter of chance, it is better to play without handicaps at all. In a case where the "sealed orders" are, say, to take each player's six best holes and add the scores to the double of her three worst, Dame Fortune may safely be left to do all the handicapping that is necessary. But if the conditions, however mysterious, still

make the result purely or principally a matter of skill, as, for instance, where it is decided to take the scores for only six out of the 18 holes—the six being chosen beforehand but being unknown to the competitors—then handicaps should be given in proportion to the number of holes which are to count.

It may be observed that the tendency of the committees in charge of holiday competitions is to err on the side of making sure that handicaps are at least not too large. On the whole this is a mistake. The best plan is to give what even in a rough-and-ready way seems a fair handicap for every one, and if the result be that some one gets too much, still the interest of every one is better maintained than if half the field are conscious that they are getting too little.

OFFICIALS STUDY PORTSMOUTH TO PORTLAND ROAD

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Traveling in automobiles, two members of the state highway commission, which assumes duties in July, and other men interested in good roads, made an inspection tour Thursday of the road from Portland to Portsmouth.

In the party were Lyman H. Nelson and Philip J. Deering of the commission, Parker L. Harrison, the present state highway commissioner; A. J. Wiggin, road superintendent of the state; E. R. Keene, inspector, and Walter B. Parker, president of the Maine Automobile Association.

The idea is to have the entire road in good shape either by suitable detours or the suspension of work now going on, by the first of July.

MR. WETMORE IS HONORED

NEWPORT, R. I.—To former Senator George Peabody Wetmore the people of Newport tendered a dinner Thursday night, under the auspices of the Newport Board of Trade, in recognition of his services to this city and the state. Nearly 250 persons, including congressmen, state and municipal officials, were present. Harry A. Titus, president of the board of trade, was toastmaster. The speakers included former Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, who was during 16 years of public life a colleague of Mr. Wetmore.

DECATUR, MICH., IS KNOWN AS CELERY SHIPPING STATION



Trenching celery on muck farm, Decatur, Mich.

DECATUR, Mich.—Clean, enterprising and happy Decatur is located on the main line of the Michigan Central railroad but three hours ride from Chicago and has a population of 1500, which is increasing steadily.

Village is on the north border of a rich tract of muck land. Twenty-five years ago this land was a vast swamp through which was supposed to run the Dowagiac creek, but most of the creek spread out over the land, forming small lakes in the open places. A forest of pine, basswood, elm and other timber made the great swamp for the most part impassable and it was the home of every wild animal known to Michigan forests.

Far-seeing men of Decatur recognized the possibilities of development that lay within this swamp, which is now cleared and drained and about 6000 acres of it under cultivation. It has made Decatur one of the greatest shipping stations for celery and peppermint oil in the world.

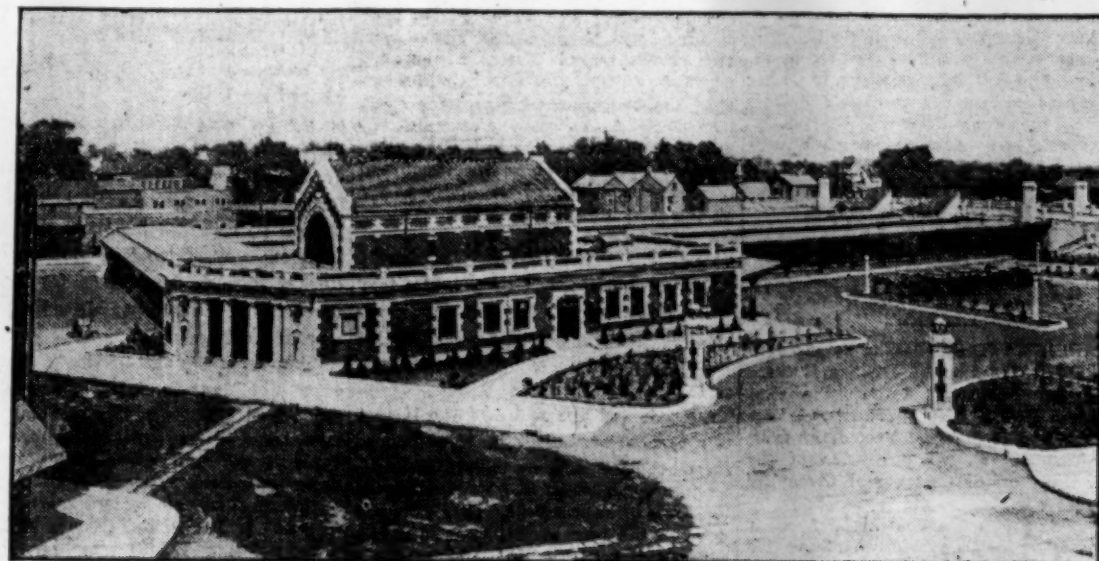
Hollanders, the best of muck land workers, have begun to settle here, about 200 coming within the last year.

Decatur is near the center of the Michigan fruit belt and shipped about 150 carloads of grapes last fall.

Decatur has several small factories, a flour mill, strong banks, enterprising merchants and a weekly paper. It is located in a local option county and is free from saloons.

Decatur has a fine public school system, municipal light and water plant, good roads and cement walks. Numerous small lakes are within easy driving distance and the surrounding country is very attractive.

NEW RAILWAY STATION IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.



Structure dedicated tomorrow one of finest of suburban buildings of its kind

ANOTHER PERRY SHIP IS RAISED

CLEVELAND, O.—The Porcupine, another vessel of the fleet which under Commodore Perry met and defeated the British fleet in the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812, has been discovered and will be raised to take part in the centennial celebration of Perry's victory this summer.

TESTS FOR RURAL POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON—Fourth-class postmasters in Vermont, New Hampshire, Florida and New Mexico whose salaries exceed \$180 a year and who did not get their offices as a result of civil service examinations, will be required to take competitive examinations soon. Postmaster-General Burleson, probably through the civil service commission, will issue the order soon. The states will be divided into groups of four, those named coming first.

EDISON MEDAL FOR BAY STATE MAN

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—William Stanley of Great Barrington, Mass., electrical inventor and engineer, has received the Edison medal awarded by the American Institution of Electrical Engineers for meritorious achievement in electricity. The institution is in convention here.

MEMPHIS RESIDENTS PROVIDE SYMPHONY MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE

Practical Value of Developing and Refining Influence Recognized in Tennessee City, Where Taste Was Implanted Early

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The scope of influence of music is so broad upon the artistic, civic and intellectual development of a community that it is difficult to separate musical matters entirely from others more commercial. In the South, love and appreciation of good music has been an intrinsic part of plantation and home life since those early days when the harp and harpsichord had to be brought from Europe by ship and transported overland by prairie schooner.

Memphis, enterprising city of the Southwest, resting high above the Mississippi river, listening always to the music of those mighty waters, seems to have been encouraged to vigorous progress by the rushing melody of its powerful currents.

Harp Long Popular

Immediately after the civil war there congregated in Memphis distinguished families of refinement and culture. At that time the straggling town had no place of amusement; no theater, vaudeville houses, picture shows or clubs. The gentlemen assembled evenings in the homes and were entertained by the daughters of the house, most usually upon the harp. This was the most beloved instrument of the South and the sweet songs of long ago were sung with its accompaniment in a large portion of the homes.

Libraries, art galleries and music halls were planned for the people immediately after the civil war by men who have since taken first place in large affairs, who became senators, judges, ambassadors and builders of the nation, as well as of Memphis. Who can estimate how greatly they were prompted to unselfish and high effort by the music which formed the background for all gatherings? The citizens were drawn very close together in their labors for the improvement of the city through financial stress and other conditions consequent upon war.

One of the first efforts prompted by such generosity was the bringing to Memphis of great singers, orchestras and musicians in a festival 30 years ago which aroused the city to fresh educational efforts. This was followed by grand opera, presented first in a street car barn especially arranged for the opera and for the Thomas symphony orchestra.

After this the music in the churches showed marked improvement and a Mozart society was formed of young men who had preserved early traditions and love of the arts and who organized a series of concerts and brought the city the greatest instrumentalists and singers. Memphis' fame grew steadily as a promising commercial center. Cotton became king and lumber interests made her one of the largest markets in the world.

Music Developed

An influx of new citizens poured into Memphis from the North, East and West and with the city's growth music and its beneficent influences were sustained by devoted women who organized under the name of the Beethoven Club. For 20 years this club has given the people opportunity to hear the famous musicians of the world and developed musical taste with concerts by its members.

The present mayor of Memphis, E. H. Crump, is said to be the first mayor in the South to recognize the benefits of musical atmosphere for a city's recreation. He has established a municipal band, which entertains thousands of people in the parks in all sections of the city with free concerts for citizens after their day's work is done.

From this band and a small string orchestra, which was first mothered by the Beethoven Club, a number of public-spirited citizens grasped the opportunity of providing the city with a symphony orchestra. The Memphis Symphony Orchestra Association was formed, chartered by the state, and for the last five years has supported successfully and free from debt a symphony orchestra. A series of concerts is given each year for affording the people the highest educational advantages and the best music of the masters for their study and pleasure.

All expenses being met by generous subscribers, a merely nominal admission is required of students and teachers. The blind of the city are invited guests, thereby giving them opportunity through music to receive impressions helpful to their development. The juvenile court is presented with free yearly admission for its children, and any boys or girls who

develop a desire, through these concerts, to devote themselves to the study of music, have the opportunity supplied them. The Girls' Friendly Association is presented with seats in order to give the girls pleasure and ideas. Free seats are made prizes by those in charge of the children's story hour at the Cossett

and an operetta. A scholarship is offered to the boy or girl who wishes to continue musical study after leaving the high school and who has not the means of so doing.

This association brings to Memphis not only good musicians for the orchestra but also good teachers. It is through

FAVORITE INSTRUMENT OF THE SOUTH



Angelo Cortese, harpist who affords Memphis the kind of music it long has loved best

library, and 10 of the children who originate the best compositions win the series of concerts.

Children Have Part

Every spring a children's festival is donated by the Memphis Symphony Orchestra Association to the public schools, and music supplied for the choral classes to study throughout the school term. The first year 300 children took part in the simplest songs with the orchestra. This year 1300 children sang with the orchestra in two, three and four part choruses with most marked advancement in musical diction. Next year the children take up the study of an orator's

this organization and its manager that a revival of harp music has been effected in Memphis and, to some extent, throughout the South. Young artists are given a helping and welcoming hand.

The most prominent acquisition is regarded the young harpist, Angelo Cortese, whose artistic and sincere musical influence is deeply felt by student and orchestra and in chamber music. The symphony orchestra is being gradually built up of ambitious musicians who are developing the best taste in the community. Many musical clubs exist throughout the city, and all unite in support of their orchestra, which it is purposed eventually to make municipal.

PUBLIC WORKS CABINET PLACE NOW FORECAST

Federal Officials Say Trend of Sentiment Is in Favor of Coordinating Various Branches and Placing Under One Head

CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN

WASHINGTON—The next cabinet position to be created by Congress will be a secretary of public works. So say a number of prominent public men, who have been watching with a good deal of interest the trend of sentiment in the United States in favor of coordinating all the federal public works, as is the rule in France, Germany, Italy and other countries of Europe, and placing them in charge of a responsible executive department. The recent appointment of a committee on good roads by the House of Representatives, it is predicted, will eventually lead to this proposed cabinet position.

It would not be surprising if the matter should take definite form next winter, in the regular session, and at the latest it will probably not go beyond the long session which will mark the

middle of the Wilson administration. The campaign of education that will follow the introduction of a bill will probably run along for several years; this has been the rule in the past, and then the new department will be created.

Following is a partial list of the items which would naturally come under the jurisdiction of such a department, and whose growing importance will be a powerful aid in the enactment of the legislation:

The building of Alaskan railways by the government. The plan now is to have the government do the work of construction and issue the necessary bonds. This work will last for a number of years, and after the completion of the lines, the federal government must have a bureau in order to maintain a proper check on them. The cost of the Alaska railways will probably be \$40,000,000. Army engineers will do the work.

The maintenance of the Panama canal. It has been estimated that it will require \$5,000,000 a year to keep the canal in operation at a high standard of efficiency. This charge will be perpetual. This work is in charge of the war and navy departments.

Rivers and harbors improvements. The annual appropriations for river and harbors work average \$40,000,000, which sum is spent under the direction of army engineers.

Public buildings. The average annual appropriation for new public buildings is \$15,000,000. This work is now done under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Army and navy building. Both these

executive departments construct buildings to the value of about \$5,000,000 a year for various purposes connected with the work of those departments. This construction is now in charge of departmental bureaus.

Buildings on Indian reservations. Each year hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended in the construction of new buildings of various kinds on the Indian reservations of the West. This work is in charge of the Indian commissioner.

Good roads. The creation of a good roads committee by the House indicates that it will not be long before Congress will decide upon a policy of road construction throughout the country, the states assisting, but the federal government to be in charge of maintenance and to have general oversight, in order that there may be uniformity. The annual appropriations at first will not be large, but members of both houses expect that in the end they may amount to as much as \$100,000,000.

The purpose of a department of public works would be to coordinate all this construction work under one responsible head. It is sure to come, say prominent men of both houses, and under favorable conditions, it may come before the end of the Wilson administration. At the latest, they say, it will come under that of his successor. There is much more reason for such a department, it is pointed out, than there was for the recently created department of labor, or even for the department of commerce. The latter department is gradually coming around to a position where it is justifying itself. The former has yet to do so; its chief work will be to bring employers and employees into closer and more sympathetic cooperation. If this can be done, it will prove a blessing to the entire country. Whether it can be done, however, will depend on so many undeveloped and therefore unknown situations, that prophecy is unsafe.

That Congress expects that the new good roads committee will soon become one of the important committees of the House is evidenced by the scramble there was for places upon it. Representative Shackelford of Missouri left a place on the ways and means committee to become its chairman. Others of the 21 members also gave up important committee places to take places on this new committee, as for instance Representative Saunders of Virginia, who gave up a place on the appropriations committee, and Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, who gave up the committee on banking and currency.

The new committee is to control all bills relating to the construction and maintenance of roads, excepting appropriations therefor. It will recommend appropriations to the appropriations committee, however, as is done by the rivers and harbors and public buildings committees.

In time, it is predicted, this new committee will absorb a good deal of the money now appropriated for river and harbor improvement, and some of the money appropriated for new public buildings. The government is to enter upon a systematic policy of highway construction, probably under the direc-

SECRETARY TO INTERIOR HEAD READY TO SOLVE LAW PROBLEMS



(Copyright by Clineinst. Washington, D. C.) HERBERT A. MEYER

WASHINGTON—Being secretary of the interior is much like being Governor of a territorial possession, it has been pointed out. The office involves the administrative control over vast tracts of land, many thousands of people, and important projects of settlement and reclamation. In directing the office of Indian affairs, alone, the secretary is called upon to handle one of the most intricate problems with which the government is confronted, a veritable snarl of tribal rights, land grants, rights of citizenship, illegal exploitation and conflicting interests.

As a result, through much of the official business that accrues to the department, there runs a legal thread. Nearly every matter has its legal aspect and for this reason it is particularly appropriate that the secretary and his immediate assistants be men trained in law.

Although youngest of all the secretaries to departmental heads, Herbert A. Meyer, secretary to Secretary of the Interior Lane, is well fitted for his work in this respect. Originally an Ohio man, he graduated from the Staunton military academy (where, incidentally, he won high honors in military skill), secured a degree from the George Washington University law school, and was admitted to the District bar in 1908.

His service under the government began when he became associated with the offices of the marine corps and later the department of commerce and labor. When the railroad securities commission was created for the investigation of the stock and bond issue of the American

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

TO THE GRADUATE

Of course, young man, in a little while, you will have won, of gold, a pile; Or you'll have written your proud name High on the shining roll of fame! But how would it do, while you're thinking which Of your plans you will follow for getting rich. To go out West where the wheat fields smile And work as a harvest hand awhile?

THRIFTY

Mother—Why, Richard, these new photographs of yourself are full-length pictures. They do not usually so take them nowadays, do they?

Son—No; I do not think they do, but the photographer said I could have full-length pictures at the same price I could half-length and so I just thought I would get all I could for the money.

The Kansas City housewives who recently were enabled to buy 25 cars of last year's potatoes at 6 cents a bushel did not feel obliged to peel them as thin as usual. On the other hand, the Texas people who were buying tomatoes at \$6 a bushel no doubt felt constrained to eat them "skins and all."

AMBITIOUS

Visitor—Well, my boy, what do you intend to be when you have grown up? Hopeful—A street-car conductor, for he can ride all day for nothing and get paid for it besides.

The presence of Andrew Carnegie and other multi-millionaires at Emperor William's silver jubilee dinner must have served to give it something of a golden glamour.

REVERSED

"There is plenty of room at the top," so they say. But the space which their makers allot 'em

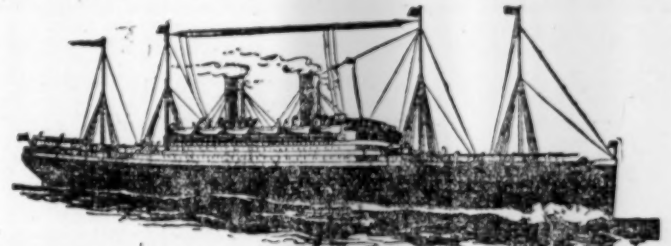
Give some of the strawberry boxes, today.

A great plenty of room at the bottom.

It appears to have been proved that where "dollar graduating gowns" are the rule, the "sweet girl graduates" by giving less attention to their dresses have more time to devote to their addresses.

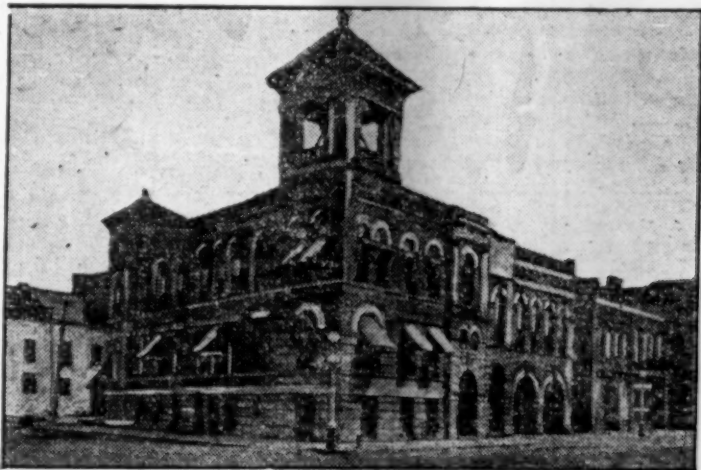
tion of the proposed department of public works, and unless some means can be devised for increasing the total of federal revenues, it will be necessary to take from the sources named, if the good roads movement is to have any standing and is to do any important work. This probability led to a good deal of opposition in the Democratic caucus to the creation of the new good roads committee, but the demand for the committee was so strong that the opposition, although encouraged by such men as Representative Underwood, Representative Fitzgerald and other House leaders, could make no headway.

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FARGO INLAND PORT OF ENTRY TO A GREAT FARMING EMPIRE



City hall building in Fargo, N. D., "Gate City of the Northwest"

FARGO, N. D.—Situated on the west bank of the Red river of the North, about 240 miles northwest of the Twin Cities on the main lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, Fargo, a city of 18,000 population, occupies a strategic position with relation to the entire Northwest country. It is becoming recognized more and more as the "inland port of entry" to this vast agricultural empire.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, with their branches and numerous feeders, radiate from Fargo to every section of North Dakota and every year witness increased railway facilities. With the almost certain entrance of the Soo and the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Fargo will become an important railway and manufacturing center. It already possesses the distinction of being the second largest farm machinery distributing point in the world. The fuel question has retarded the growth of its manufactures. A solution recently has been found in the manufacture of briquettes from lignite coal, of which the state possesses thousands of acres. With this one drawback eliminated, Fargo offers numerous opportunities for the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises, and far-seeing business men one by one are taking advantage of these openings. Fargo's wholesale and jobbing trade is very extensive and its rapid growth is assured, covering, as it does, probably the largest wheat-producing area in the world. The enormous increase in the state's population the past 10 years, and the unrelenting tide of immigration of the best farmers from the eastern and central states guarantee the future of Fargo as a wholesale distributing market.

North Dakota's largest and oldest bank is located in Fargo. The city has three national banks, two state banks, two trust companies, and two savings and loan associations, with combined resources of nearly \$10,000,000. This banking power compares favorably with that of many cities of four to five times the population of Fargo.

The educational advantages here are unexcelled. Seven splendidly equipped public school buildings, including Fargo College, the North Dakota Agricultural College, the Oak Grove Seminary, Dakota Business College and Aakers Business College, have courses in almost every field of business and professional activity.

This city has 18 miles of well paved streets, 14 miles of electric railway serving the entire city with a splendid loop system and connecting with Moorhead, an up-to-date city of 5000 people directly across the Red river in Minnesota, and Dilworth, a strictly railroad city, housing the mammoth car-shops and trackage of the Northern Pacific railway.

Fargo is well equipped with the most modern improvements in business and public buildings. Its Masonic temple is the fourth largest building in the United States devoted exclusively to the Masonic order. It has two five-story and a

score of smaller hotels, two five-story office buildings, 10 strictly modern apartment buildings, three large wholesale grocery houses, a fireproof cracker factory, a Carnegie public library, a filtration plant recently installed at a cost to the city of upwards of a quarter of a million dollars and furnishing the city with the purest water. A \$65,000 auditorium is being erected through the voluntary subscription of Fargo public-spirited citizens. There are churches of almost every denomination.

The city has a splendid park system. The natural beauty along Red river has been improved by the work of an efficient park commission so that the city possesses 95 acres of beautiful public parks, with scenic driveways winding in and out along the irregular course of the Red river.

Fargo has well earned its title "the Gate City of the Northwest."

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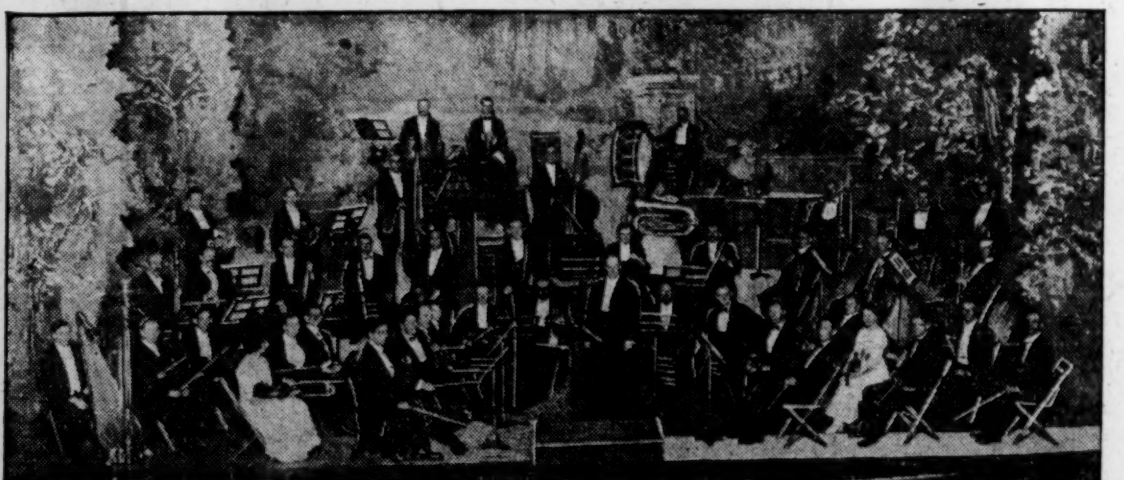
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Part of Memphis Symphony Orchestra, 10 members being absent when this picture was taken

Free Country in Finance Is Official's Plea

John S. Williams, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, Says He Hopes That Government Will Control Money

REFERS TO MORGAN

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Md.—John Skelton Williams, assistant secretary of the treasury, in an address here Thursday night, pressed the hope that the Wilson administration would free the country from the financial direction of any man or group of men and transfer the control to the government. Mr. Williams referred to the late J. P. Morgan as having been a ruler of American finances.

The speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Maryland Bankers Association was the first word from an official of the treasury department regarding the needs for currency reform and the business conditions of the country. Mr. Williams declared that the United States had never been in better and sounder condition and had never had better assurance of commercial stability than it has today.

"Honesty, fairness, stability and consistency," Mr. Williams said would be governing principles of the administration's banking and currency measures.

PROF. COBB MAKES INK DISCOVERIES

WASHINGTON—When experimenting with the big vacuum tubes in which the agricultural department was storing samples of the various cottons, Prof. Nathan A. Cobb about a year ago cut a newspaper in two, placing half of it in one end of a tube, which was pumped until it had practically an absolute vacuum, and wrapping the other half around the outside end of the tube.

For six months it was left in a dark closet. Then Professor Cobb suspended it in the sunlight for an equal time. The paper on the outside is a deep yellow and the ink shows the effects of light and air, but no change can be discovered in the paper inside the tube. Professor Cobb is of the opinion that preservation of paper and ink in this manner for a year indicates that precious documents could be placed on public view indefinitely without subjecting them to deterioration.

STORE NEWS

James V. Duffy of the contract department of the Shepard Norwell Company has moved to his summer home, Windsor cottage, Green Hill section, Nantasket.

Miss Alice Kelley of the bookkeeping department of the Gilchrist Company has resigned to accept a position with the Henry Siegel Company.

G. M. Evert, buyer of millinery for the Jordan Marsh Company, is en route for European markets.

The recreation grounds committee of the Filene Cooperative Association is making arrangements for a series of outings to be held weekly or bi-weekly, to begin after the first of July, when all-day Saturday closing begins.

Buyers from this city who are in New York this week include C. W. Conklin of R. H. Stearns & Co., Miss M. A. Powers of the Jordan Marsh Company, J. W. Doyle of the R. H. White Company and Miss M. M. Spencer of the Jordan Marsh Company.

B. ALTMAN & CO. TO ENLARGE

NEW YORK—With the completion of the annex to be built by B. Altman & Co. the present force of 4000 employees will be greatly augmented and many improvements for their comfort and well-being adopted. The cost of the new building, it is said, will be \$2,500,000 and this does not include the price of the ground upon which the annex will be erected as the firm already owned it. It is estimated that the total investment when the new building is completed will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. Plans for the annex completed and filed with the building department call for a 12-story building which will occupy an entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in time for the holiday season.

ROOF GARDEN FOR EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK—On the top of the department store building occupied by Gimbel Brothers has been opened a new recreation roof garden for the use of the employees. There is an immense canvas pavilion, under which the girls may rest, and with swings, hammocks and a cozy corner with half an acre of flowers, shrubs and small evergreen trees, it makes a delightful outing for the noon hour. Not only have two acres been devoted to a roof garden, but the tenth floor has been given over to philanthropic work. Here is to be found another rest room and a good library, recreation rooms with a piano and facilities for dancing. Umbrellas and rubbers are supplied in case of a storm and many other comforts for the employees. A reception and luncheon were given recently to the women and friends who are interested in the welfare work of the city, and they had an opportunity to investigate the new features established by this firm.

MR. GARFIELD DESCRIBES HIS STEEL INQUIRY

NEW YORK—James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations in the Roosevelt administration, testified on Thursday as a witness for the defense in the hearings of the government dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Garfield described the investigation of the corporation, which he began under direction of President Roosevelt in 1905. "I told President Roosevelt," said Mr. Garfield, "that the bureau of corporations had not found anything that would call for the prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation."

"I reported," he said, "that I had not found any conditions regarding rebates and unfair competition such as I had found in the case of the Standard Oil Company. I tried to find out if the corporation was practicing unfair competition. First by their reports, second by examination of competitors and finally by examination of conditions throughout the country. I used the same methods as were employed in the Standard Oil case."

"Were the investigations that you made thorough?" asked R. V. Lindabury, attorney for the corporation.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Did the Steel corporation put any obstacles in your way and refuse the books or records you asked for?"

"No."

On cross-examination, Mr. Garfield said he had never examined witnesses under oath during his investigation. "Judge Gary told me," added the witness, "that he knew of no such thing as the corporation obtaining rebates, and offered to root out any such practice should it be found to exist."

After the introduction of statistical evidence the hearing was adjourned until October.

MUFFLED CHUGS FOR RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Motor boats driven by gas engines, which operate in Rhode Island waters, must be equipped with mufflers or under water exhausts which must be attached to the engine so as to minimize the noise of the exhaust while the engine is in action, declared the supreme court in an opinion rendered yesterday.

The decision was given by Justice C. Frank Parkhurst in the case of George T. Huxford who carried the action to the supreme court on the ground that the law covering the case, while it stated specifically that motor boats must be equipped with mufflers or under water exhausts, did not say in words that such devices must be used while the engine is in use.

The court, while admitting that the law did not make this latter provision in words, declared that the evident purpose of the Legislature in framing the law was to lessen the noise of the gas engine exhaust and that the law, therefore, was in no way vague, or uncertain.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS BOOM MR. GAYNOR

NEW YORK—The Democratic Union at a mass meeting Thursday night declared its intention to renominate Mayor Gaynor regardless of what action may be taken by the citizens' municipal committee. The Democratic Union was the original sponsor for Mayor Gaynor's nomination four years ago.

The citizens' municipal committee held an executive meeting at which, it was learned, a compilation of the endorsements by various organizations of candidates for Mayor showed District Attorney Whitman to be in the lead. George McAneny, John Purroy Mitchell and Mayor Gaynor also have received endorsements.

READING HAS NEW GAS SERVICE

READING, Mass.—Local gas distribution has been connected with the new trunk line from Stoneham to this town, which connects direct with the plant of the Malden & Melrose Company, and Wakefield's municipal plant has discontinued its service. The change means a loss of \$100 a week to the Wakefield plant. When all contemplated changes have been made it is believed the number of gas consumers here will be about doubled.

TESTS ANNOUNCED FOR \$4800 U. S. ENGINEERING POSITIONS

Examinations for engineering positions commanding larger salaries than many civil service positions under the United States government are to be held by the civil service commissioners on July 21 and 23.

On the former date the places offered which include salary and expenses are as follows:

Structural engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade, \$1800 to \$2700; civil engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; electrical engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; railway signal engineer, first grade \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; mechanical engineer, first grade \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; architect, first grade \$3000 to \$4800 and second grade \$1800 to \$2700.

There are also two positions with salaries and no expense allowances. They

BOYS ASSEMBLE TO GO ON SCHOOL TOUR OF EUROPE

Students From Institutions of East and Middle West Gather in Montreal With Teachers to Take Steamer for Scotland

RUGBY IN ITINERARY

MONTREAL—Going at their own expense, a party of 75 boys from schools in the east and middle west, together with principals of secondary schools in Baltimore, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mercersburg, Pa.; Chicago and Culver, Ind., sailed from here for Glasgow by the steamer Athenia Saturday to study school life in England and on the Continent. The members of the New England delegation, who came by special train, met the main body of the party tonight at a "get acquainted" dinner. At this dinner a farewell letter from President Wilson will be read.

At the head of the pilgrimage is Ernest D. Woodbury, principal of Thornton academy, Saco, Me.

After visiting schools and universities in Great Britain, including Eton and Rugby, the party will take an outing in Switzerland and a cruise in the Mediterranean. They will visit the Peace Palace at The Hague. At Paris a dinner will be given by boys from French schools, at which the American ambassador will be the principal guest.

Boys included in the party are Philip W. Blood, Robert F. Daley, Chester W. Cook, Harold B. Ellis, James F. Ingraham, 3d, Walter R. Hovey, Donald McClench, Jesse R. Penfield, Robert R. Steiger, Frank H. Weisner, Edward L. Page, Francis B. Woodford and Burnham B. Woodford.

Teachers in the New England delegation are: Willard Reed of Browne & Nichols school, Cambridge; Walter V. McDuffee of the Springfield high school; Samuel F. Holmes of Worcester Academy; Claude A. Pifer of Andover; Arthur B. Woodford, Hopkins school, New Haven, Conn.; George D. Church and William K. Hilson, Abbott school, Farmington, Me., and George C. Greener of the North Bennet Street Industrial school, Boston.

CUSTOMS MERGER ARRANGED FOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Collector of the Port Willis T. Emmons of Saco has returned from a trip to Washington to consult with Assistant Treasurer Curtis, with reference to consolidation of the customs district of Maine and a portion of New Hampshire and Vermont, provided for in an executive order that was promulgated by President Taft last spring.

Collectors in the various small ports in the territory to be covered by the change have received telegrams from the department, requesting their immediate resignations. As the new service is to be effective July 1, and as each collector was supposed to be retired automatically by operation of the law, it is not clear what is the necessity for resignations. These are probably forthcoming, however, and are an assurance that no protest will be made by any collector whose position is abolished.

JUNE MEETS CANCELED

Track and field meets that were to have been held June 28 at North Brighton playground, metropolitan park reservation playground, Hyde Park, Forest Hills playground, West Roxbury, and the swimming events which were scheduled to take place the same day at Freepoint Street beach, Dorchester; Dewey beach, Charlestown; Wood Island beach, East Boston, and L Street beach, South Boston, have been canceled. The first meets, therefore, will be held July 12.

WAKEFIELD PUPILS SAVE \$400

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Reports from teachers of the Greenwood school show that 160 of the 300 pupils have taken advantage of the school savings banks system and have saved since Jan. 1 \$400.44. W. B. Atwell, superintendent of schools, expects to extend the system to the nine other buildings next term.

LAND SECURED FOR EXTENSION OF SUMMER ST.

Land for the proposed overhead street between Summer street extension and the second floor level of the Commonwealth pier at South Boston has been given by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, which also pays the city of Boston \$25,000 for 31,229 square feet of land and drops a suit for damages instituted 12 years ago against the city.

The suit was for the effect of the extension of Summer street upon the company's property. The land turned over to the company is a section of Congress street between B and C streets that has never been used and is now discontinued by order of the street commissioners in whose office the agreement between all parties was reached last Thursday. This area now becomes taxable.

The overhead street now may be built by the port directors on property not affecting the company and the directors will pay the cost of relocating the sewer and water pipes of Congress street.

RAILWAY REPORT IS UNCONFIRMED

NEW YORK—A report that the National Railways of Mexico had been placed in the hands of J. M. Galbraith as receiver became current in financial circles early today. It has not been confirmed. Mr. Galbraith sailed for Mexico city yesterday.

The local office of the railroad company issues this statement: "The financial requirements of the company for July 1 are fully in hand and the officers of the company here have received communication from Mexico this morning relative to company's operations."

The following statement has just been issued at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.:

"President Huerta of Mexico has just telegraphed the bankers of the National Railways of Mexico that E. N. Brown is now and will continue in the presidency of the National Railways of Mexico."

PLAYGROUND AID ON LARGER SCALE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The total list of playground instructors announced by the park department, which has the work of the summer in charge, numbers 48, which is six more than last year. The grounds will open all over the city on July 1, and an average attendance larger than ever before is expected for the season.

An innovation of this year will be the keeping open of the Emily Denison Bill playground until 9 o'clock at night. Band concerts will be given.

PROGRESSIVES TO GATHER IN TENT

NEWPORT, R. I.—Members of the Progressive party who attend the party conference July 3 and hear the navy speech of Colonel Roosevelt, will assemble in a tent which has a seating capacity of 10,000.

In the navy day program is a review by Colonel Roosevelt of the parade of apprentice seamen. The former President will be tendered honors of the presidential office, including the salute of 21 guns.

DIRECTORS VOTE TO SECURE PIER

Whether or not the old Eastern railroad pier property at East Boston will be taken by eminent domain by the directors of the port now rests with the Governor's council, since the directors have voted to take such action preparatory to constructing a modern steamship-railroad terminal there.

There are minor points in the papers prepared by the attorney-general for the taking to be adjusted to satisfy the directors.

IOWA MISSIONARY BACK FROM CUBA

Charles C. Haworth of Pleasant Plain, Ia., a missionary of the Quaker church, with his wife and four children, were passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamship Belita, Captain Karlson, in today from Banos, Cuba.

Mr. Haworth has been engaged in missionary work in Cuba for 11 years, and has met with success in converting the native Cubans and the Jamaicans who live in Cuba.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) PAPER SOLD

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Frank Knox, owner of the Leader, has purchased the Union. For the second time in 12 years the Union will change its politics, this time to become a strictly independent newspaper. It will be continued as a two-cent morning paper, and the Leader will keep on as a one-cent Progressive afternoon journal.

LAWYERS TO HAVE OUTING JULY 9

SALEM, Mass.—The annual outing of the Essex Bar Association will be held at Middleton July 9. Michael L. Sullivan, Alden P. White and Guy C. Richards are members of committees in charge.

GOV. BALDWIN NAMES LOWER COURT JUDGES

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Baldwin, acting under his own interpretation of the constitution, Thursday named many minor court judges to fill vacancies which were created by nonaction of the Legislature through political disagreements.

In the Greenwich borough court, wherein appointments for several sessions have been vigorously contested, William L. Tierney, Democrat, is named as judge and William J. Ferris, Progressive, as deputy judge, in place of C. D. Burnes and F. A. Hubbard, Republicans.

In this city Judge W. H. Clark, Republican, who is replaced by a Democrat, F. G. Elerle, announced that he will contest Mr. Elerle's appointment on the ground that the Governor has not the power to appoint.

A. F. OF L. PLANS SPECIAL SESSION

To receive reports on all matters of legislation concerning wage earners which were acted on at the State House this year; to complete plans for the annual convention at Fall River the week of Sept. 15, and to take up any questions desired by affiliated unions, the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L. executive board will hold special meetings Sunday in Wells Memorial hall.

The strike of the employees of the B. F. Sturtevant Company and Becker Milling Machine Company plants at Hyde Park, which began May 29, and the refusal of Governor Foss to arbitrate, will be acted upon. Several speakers have been asked to talk at the mass meeting on Boston Common Sunday afternoon to protest against the attitude taken by Governor Foss.

NEW BISHOP TO LAY CORNERSTONE

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Suffragan Bishop of Manchester, Samuel G. Babcock, recently consecrated, will officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Christ church (Episcopal) parish in Needham Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Frederik Pember of West Roxbury and the Rev. Newton Black, present rector of Christ church parish, will assist. Singing by the boys' choir is included in the program and Bishop Babcock and others will deliver addresses.

The new edifice will be at Highland avenue and Rosemary street. The complete structure will cost about \$20,000; the nave only will be erected at once. Later the building will be extended and a parish house added.

BARBERS WANT FORMER PRICES

To consider taking action to force employers to return to former prices, the I. W. W. Barbers Union 185 is to meet Sunday morning at Lathrop place, North End. The A. F. of L. Barbers Union has given notice to the employers that its present agreement will terminate July 19. A new agreement asking for some minor betterments in hours will be presented to employers.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road will furnish special coach and combine equipment attached to the Montreal express from North station at 7:45 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of Jerusalem commandery, Knights Templars, en route from Halifax, N. S., to Fitchburg.

The Frisco railway private car No. 700, occupied by Mrs. James Campbell, wife of the vice-president, and party, was attached to the New Haven road's Shore line express from South station at 1 o'clock this morning, en route to Greenwich, Conn.

Boston boot and shoe workers occupying a special Pullman sleeping car train, arrived at North station from Montreal, Que., last night via the Rutland and Fitchburg roads.

Two hundred members of Boston boys Y. M. C. A. occupied two special cars attached to the Boston & Albany roads 8:30 a. m. express from South station today en route to their summer camp at Becket in the Berkshires.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Fitchburg shops 25 standard coaches, which have been painted and equipped for suburban service.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, last evening two solid trains of live stock from East Liberty, Pa., yards, consigned to Boston markets.

Walter E. Richmond and party occupied reserved parlor cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's White Mountain express from North station at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route to the Weirs, N. H. The crew despatchers of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at South station for the purpose of creating a holiday schedule for July 4.

The American Schoolboy Tourists occupied a special Pullman sleeper attached to the Fitchburg road's 7:45 p. m. express from North station last night en route to Montreal, Que., via Belknap Falls.

Kingswood camp party occupied reserved Boston & Maine railway equipment attached to the 9 o'clock a. m. Portland express from North station today en route to Bridgeton, Me.

The Clean Daily Paper

Holds the respect and attention of the newspaper reading world because it refuses to print the bona fide news in any other than the straightforward, truthful way which gained for it the respect and attention at first

★ ★ ★ ★

THE vast majority of people demand their news and fiction distinctly separate and any confusing of the two on the part of the newspaper only loses for it the support of readers who consider this introduction of "fake" news in the light of an insult to their intelligence. This so-called faking in newspaper reporting is as morally wrong and harmful as the adulteration of food. No thinking man will bring a newspaper into his home which is in any way harmful to himself or his family or that wilfully misinterprets and misrepresents public opinion.

★ ★ ★ ★

THE presentation of the real, informing news of the day at home and abroad in its clear, concise way, marks the Monitor as the paper best suited for the business man. News of first importance is never preceded by the trivial, and no item is given a bold heading to attract attention which the item itself does not warrant. Those who follow national and international news to keep in touch with the business and political situation find the latest authentic reports from the civic and business centers of the world given in a comprehensive and authoritative way. Editorials that reflect public opinion rightly interpreted and constructive comment distinguish the editorial pages.

★ ★ ★ ★

WOMEN who have begun a systematic habit of reading Monitor advertisements value the worth of advertising which is free from the association with the unreliable and which may be made the means of their becoming expert in directing the purchasing power which every woman, as the buyer for the family, represents. This high standard of the acceptability of advertising protects both the advertiser and the reader. It is equally as high as the Monitor's editorial standards, and all departments supplement each other and work together to make a well rounded paper and the highest exponent of clean journalism.

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 4 LINES TO THE INCH.

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the favor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1300 R—Crest, \$84 L.

Edw. G. Hatch
ARCHITECT

269 Rozelle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PATENTS—CLEVELAND

PATENTS PROCURED
Ideas developed. Special machinery designed and built. C. B. SMITH, 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O.

HOUSES TO LET—CLEVELAND
LOWER HALF of two-family house; five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent \$25 per month. 30 Fay st., East Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at
728 OSBORN BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

The fourth annual reunion of the Abington Dental Society will be held tomorrow at Peddocks island, Boston harbor.

This evening a meeting of the school committee will be held at the town hall for the purpose of discussing the different candidates for the positions of superintendent and principal of the high school. The committee has decided to pay a salary of \$1800 per year for a superintendent.

MAYNARD

Of the four sites under consideration for the headquarters of the recently organized Maynard Trust Company, the Naylor block on Main street, now in process of construction was chosen as the most favorable location. The company will enter its office as soon as the building is finished.

A. D. Holt, commander of the Isaac Davis post, G. A. R., Miss Fannie Wetherbee, president of the relief corps, and Miss Fletcher, patriotic instructor, have presented the Congressional church Sunday school with a flag.

CONCORD

Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, says that the registration next September at the opening of the high school will be the largest in the history of the town. Already 300 pupils have registered, as compared with 351 at the beginning of schools last year.

Flowers for the Mutual Helpers Flower Mission in Boston will be received each Monday afternoon in the lower town hall from 4 to 5 o'clock, beginning next Monday afternoon and continuing through Aug. 25.

EVERETT

Registration for the vacation schools will be held tonight between 7:30 and 9:30 o'clock at the high school building. The schools are to be in session six weeks and in addition to the usual subjects, those in the manual training and domestic science courses will also be given.

A series of summer assemblies are to be held by the Chandler Club on Tuesday and Saturday evenings in the Boulevard bungalow.

ACTON

The June meeting of the South Acton Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Case in South Acton.

The lawn party under auspices of members of the Acton lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Winona Rebekah lodge, took place last evening in West Acton.

A camp of Sons of Veterans is to be organized in West Acton by citizens of this place and Maynard.

WEBSTER

The next meeting of the Marlboro grange will be observed as Children's night in I. O. O. F. hall July 9.

MARLBORO

The Highland Club will have an outing at Solomon's pond August 31.

CHELSEA

Under auspices of the deaconesses, about 30 children will go from the Mt. Bellingham Sunday school, today to Haverhill, for an outing of two weeks.

The Rev. Willis A. Hadley and Mrs. Hadley will be tendered a reception in the vestry of the Central Congregational church this evening at the close of the preparatory lecture.

Graduation exercises of the Carter school will be held in the assembly hall of the Williams school, this evening. Dr. Silas Ayer of Boston will deliver the address.

Class of 1913 will hold a farewell party this evening in the assembly hall of the high school, with several of the lady teachers acting as matrons.

WINCHESTER

The Manchester Field playground opened yesterday.

The school committee has granted the use of the Chapin school building on Swanton street to the vacation school association and the fortnightly club for holding the vacation schools. Mrs. West D. Eldredge is chairman of the committee in charge of the schools.

The picnic of the Congregational Sunday school will be held tomorrow on the estate of Preston Pond, Prospect street.

MEDFORD

City Clerk Allison P. Joyce reports changes of enrollment made by 60 voters, of which all but four were from the Republican to the Progressive party.

A resolution, signed by all of the members of the board of aldermen and by many citizens, has been sent to the Boston & Maine railroad protesting against the curtailment of the service on the Medford branch.

LEXINGTON

The town has appropriated \$1732.50 for the purchase of new fire hose for the fire department.

During the months of July and August union vacation services are to be held in the Hancock Congregational, the First Parish Unitarian and the First Baptist churches.

WINTHROP

In the warrant for the town meeting this evening in an article asking for an appropriation of \$700 more, to purchase a motor-driven ladder truck. Five thousand dollars was voted for such a purchase last spring, but it is claimed that this is not sufficient.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Progressive party has gained 24, all coming from the Republican party.

The Rev. George B. Titus will have charge of the prayer meeting at the Baptist church this evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual picnic of the New Church Society will be held at Nantasket beach July 9.

A social and assembly will be held this evening in Elmwood hall.

ARLINGTON

Edward W. Goodwin has been re-elected superintendent and chairman of the Universalist church Sunday school, and Miss Marian I. Smith is the new secretary.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED

FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND

NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—46 Youle st., Melrose, Mass., thoroughly built house, 11 rooms, large and airy; music and billiard room, house back-plastered, steam-heated; ventilation and heating perfect; 7800 ft. of land; vegetable garden, blackberries, raspberries, grapes and cherries. T. L. CUSHMAN, Melrose, Mass. Tel. 236 W. 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 1206 W.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

IF THE MONITOR READER HAS A REALLY FINE COUNTRY PLACE TO SELL, CONSULT THE CHAPIN FARM AGENCY WHO ADVERTISE UNTIL A PURCHASER IS FOUND—REQUIRING NO ADVANCE PAYMENT.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY—CHICAGO

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for clear; ideal climate, beautiful stream, timber and coal on land, two railroads; \$7,500; splendid investment; investigate. H. S. NICHLIS, 650 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARM LANDS

6500 ACRES choice fruit and farm land; ideal climate, beautiful stream, timber and coal on land, two railroads; \$7,500; splendid investment; investigate. H. S. NICHLIS, 650 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA LAND

LET ME TELL YOU about my alfalfa ranch in the San Joaquin Valley. I can help you to do as well. MRS. C. L. PLACE, Palo Alto, Cal.

SUMMER PROPERTY

To Let for Summer Season
FURNISHED COTTAGE, 5 sleeping rooms, every modern convenience; fine ocean views; 2 minutes' walk from beautiful beach and bathing. Apply on premises to
JOHN MASON LITTLE, Phillips Beach, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CASLEGATE APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill av., boulevard, corner Caslegate road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with main rooms, large reception hall, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, rear piazzas, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

BEDFORD

At the annual meeting of the Bedford Civic Club, these officers were elected for 1913 and 1914: President, Louis Pfeiffer; first vice-president, Albert R. Bacon; second vice-president, Arthur E. Carson; clerk, Randall A. Whittier; treasurer, Nathan H. Daniels, Jr.

The annual Sunday school picnic of the Congregational church will be held in Pinehurst park, Billerica, tomorrow. A special car will leave the church at 12:45 o'clock.

ABINGTON

Arrangements are being perfected for the annual carnival of the Manamooskeag Boat Club July 4. There will be a series of boat and canoe races in the afternoon and an illumination and fireworks in the evening.

Commander Justin C. Meserve of McPherson post, G. A. R., will leave Monday for Gettysburg with other G. A. R. men.

ROCKLAND

At the annual meeting of the Unity Club held last evening at the home of Mrs. E. S. Damon the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Channing Howard; vice-presidents, Mrs. James Anderson, Miss Hylma Cobbett; recording secretary, Miss Linnie Poole; treasurer, Miss May Blackman; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Poole.

RANDOLPH

The semi-monthly meeting of Golden Star Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will be held this evening and the annual roll call will be held.

Thomas F. Kiley of this town has been awarded the Whitney prize of \$50 in gold for public speaking and sight reading at Williston Academy.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual reunion of the Bridgewater High School Alumni Association will be held this evening in the assembly hall of the high school.

Over 100 new books have been added to the public library this month.

SOMERVILLE

Miss Miriam Priest, of Willoughby street, who recently was graduated from the Framingham normal school, has been appointed a teacher of domestic science in the Chelsea high school.

SUDBURY

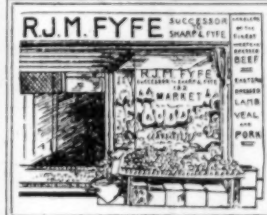
These are the graduates of the Sudbury high school class of 1913: Miss Hazel Whitney, Miss Marie Nelson, Miss Marion Hall, Miss Marguerite Jones and Carl Johnson.

HOLBROOK

A concert will be given at the town hall this evening for the benefit of the July Fourth celebration. The entertainment will consist of music readings and singing.

MIDDLEBORO

Camp Ascension at Tispaquin pond, under direction of Dr. Samuel Abbott, will open this week.



ROBERT J. M. FYFE

SUCCESSOR TO SHARP & FYFE
Choice Meats, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables

Orders of \$3.00 and over expressed prepaid.
Tel. F. H. 1552
132 Summer Street, Boston

Porter's Greetings:
Market

151 Summer St., Boston

May comfort and every pleasure of seashore or country attend your summer vacation.
To insure these things send us your summer address, that we may serve your table efficiently and relieve you of all thought about deliveries.
All Good Things to Eat in All Seasons

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Grade Meats, Cleanliness, Quality, Poultry, Provisions and Value and Vegetables
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

HOTELS

The CLIFF HOTEL

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NORTH SCITUATE BEACH (South Shore) Mass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913

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decorations and floral designs.

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1613 Broadway
Mall or telegraph orders carefully filled.

WESTERN

DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

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MICHAEL HEATING CO.—Steam, Fur-
nace Heating, Hot Water Heating, 504
15th st. Telephone Main 1785.

FURN

Stock Market Quiet and Prices Are Weak

STOCKS AGAIN SHOW A LOWER PRICE TREND

National Railways of Mexico Weak the Feature—Little Animation in the Securities Markets Today

AMERICAN ZINC WEAK

There was little animation in the trading on the exchanges this morning. The New York market showed some indication of advancing at the opening but soon shaded off. Comparatively few stocks came out during the first few minutes. There was relatively a good deal more activity in bonds than in stocks.

The quieting down in the New York market is somewhat disappointing to traders but it is not unusual in view of monetary and business conditions. The market has shown much sensitiveness of late. It seems to take little trading to move prices either way. At the end of the first half hour the tone was quite weak. Losses of a point or more prevailed.

Local business was dull as usual.

Following the early slump prices rose fractionally and business then became quieter than ever. There was some interest in National Railways of Mexico second preferred on the unconfirmed report that a receiver had been appointed for the road. It opened two points at 12, declined another point and regained part of the loss before midday. New York Central was among the weak features. It opened off one half at 96 1/2, and dropped a point further. Lehigh Valley was ex-dividend at 5 per cent. It opened five points lower than last night's closing at 140 1/2, and declined more to a point before midday.

Reading opened up 1/4 at 157 1/2, yielded more than a point and rallied fractionally later. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 146 and declined under 145. Rubber preferred and Rumely preferred were particularly weak.

A two-point gain was made by Edison Electric which opened at 272 and a one-point advance was recorded by New England Telephone which opened at 140. Calumet & Hecla opened up 7 points at 412 and several small lots changed hands at that figure.

Business on the exchanges almost came to a standstill in the afternoon. Boston & Albany and Tamarack showed some improvement in the local market. American Zinc was weak.

There was considerable selling of American Zinc in the late trading at lower prices. Passing of the dividend today was the cause.

PREDICT HIGHER PRICES FOR OIL

PITTSBURGH—The present unprecedented development of the oil fields is meeting with little success in the way of new production, according to reports. Operators say they are not getting commensurate returns for the time, money and labor expended. Oil men affirm that surplus stocks are being drawn on almost constantly and they are firm in the conviction that the purchasing price for Pennsylvania crude oil will soon be increased from the present price of \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel.

Oil well supply houses are said to be increasing their prices for late material and are making no promises of deliveries within less than eight weeks.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Market firmer. Copper up 1/2 for nearby deliveries, while late months were up 1/4 in the bid. Spelter advanced 15 points. Tin was weak at a recession of 5/8. Quotations are: Copper spot to July 13 1/2, bid, Aug. 14 1/2, lead 4.30 to 4.37 1/2, spelter 5.20 to 5.30, tin 42.65 to 42.85.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Probably showers this afternoon, followed by fair tonight and Saturday; light to moderate southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers this afternoon; probably fair tonight and Saturday; light to moderate southwest and west winds.

Showery conditions prevail in northeast sections, the Pacific slope and parts of the Northwest. The weather is generally clear in remaining districts and is warmer in interior portions and in the Northeast, with temperatures ranging in the 50s north to Chicago. Pressure has risen to normal in the lake region, and the Ohio and the Mississippi valleys, but continues low in the western half of the country and in the Northeast.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
6 a. m. 74.12 noon 84
Average temperature yesterday 62 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
Washington 82 Portland, Me. 58
New York 74 Pittsburgh 50
Nantucket 64 Des Moines 50
Buffalo 76 Denver 50
Philadelphia 80 Albany 78
Kansas City 84 Chicago 50
Jacksonville 88 St. Louis 52
San Francisco 64

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:30 High water
Sun sets 7:25 5:22 a. m. 5:32 p. m.
Length of day 15:10

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:55 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers pf 5d	14	14	14	14
Amalgamated	64	64 1/2	63 3/4	64
Am Ag Chem	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Can	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Can pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Car Fr	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Cel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Cities pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	61
Am H & L	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Smeltz	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	60 3/4
Am T & T	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Anacosta	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ashland	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Ashland pf	98	98	98	98
Bald Loco	40	40	40	40
Brooklyn RT	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Butterick Co	25	25	25	25
Can Pac	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2
Cent Leather	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Ches & Ohio	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chi & Eastern Ill	96	96	96	96
Chi & Gr W	27	27	26 3/4	26 3/4
Chi M & St P	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4
Chi M & St P pf	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Chino	34	34	33 3/4	33 3/4
Col Southern	31	31	31	31
Col Southern 1st pf	66	66	66	66
Con Gas	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Deere & Co pf	95	95	95	95
Erie	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Erie 1st pf	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Goodrich	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Goodyear	91	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Gr Nor	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122
Gr Nor 1st pf	122	122	121 1/2	122
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Kan City	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan City 1st pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Kan & Texas	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Lake & West	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Lehigh Valley	146 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
Miami	21	21	21	21
Missouri Pacific	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Lead	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
N R of M 2d pf	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12
N R of M 1st pf	36	36	36	36
Nevada Con	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Air Brake	60	60	60	60
N Y Central	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N Y H & H	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Rock & West	103	103	103	103
Southern Pac	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ont & Wes	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	77	77	77	77
Ray Con	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Reid & S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rumely	40	40 1/2	39	39
Seaboard A L pf	42	42	42	42
Southern Pac	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Ry	21	21	20 3/4	20 3/4
Southern Ry pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 3/4	73 3/4
St L & S F	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Texaco	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Texas Pac	13	13	13	13
Third Ave	31	31	31	31
Union Pac	146 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
Union Pac pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U S Rubber	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U S Rubber pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Steel pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Copper	42	42	42	42
Wa-Car Chem	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Wabash	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Westinghouse	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Woolworth	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

MUCH BETTER SHOWING MADE BY THE WABASH

NEW YORK—If Wabash gross for fourth week of June increases in the same proportion as for third week, the company will close fiscal year with gross at \$1,837,000, an increase of \$3,483,000 over preceding year, and \$1,953,000 more than best previous year.

For the first time in a decade Wabash has had money to spend on improvements. Receivership was the ill wind that blew this good. Sales of \$13,000,000 receivers' certificates provided the long needed funds for improvement and betterment and although expenditure of these funds during the year brought about the customary interruption to traffic movements, the property has proved that it will readily respond to improved facilities.

Next year the company may be expected to reveal benefits of this year's expenditures to a fuller extent, not only in gross, but in the operating department as well, where up to the present expenses have been high, by reason of prosecution of heavy improvement work.

About \$600,000 represents the year's increase in maintenance, much of which might properly have been charged to capital. The company this year spent \$1600 per mile on way and \$2100 on equipment totaling about 30 per cent of gross.

This provision is not high; although on a more liberal standard than that to which Wabash has been accustomed. Net after taxes will total about \$6,367,000. Including "other income," available net will be about \$7,100,000, or \$1300 short of amount necessary to cover interest on defaulted, defaulted, and receivership obligations. Last year the deficit on the same basis was \$2,864,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
Philadelphia—American Ry 38, Cambria Steel 44, Electric Stor Bat 45 1/2, Gen Asphalt pf 73, Lehigh Nav Tru 94 1/2, Lehigh 72 1/2, xd, Pennsylvania Steel pf 65, Philadelphia Co 40 1/2, Philadelphia Co pf 30, Philadelphia Elec 21 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 21 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 82, Union Tract 47 1/2, Union Gas Imp 84 1/2.

LONDON QUIET AND THE TONE IS IRREGULAR

Harriman Issues Again Lead the American Group—Sentiment Helped by Smooth Concluding of the Settlement

FOREIGN STOCKS TAME

LONDON—Markets irregular closing slightly lower.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Business on the stock exchange was quiet today, but the undertone of the markets was firm in the main.

The settlement was concluded smoothly. Dealings in Americans were professional, but prices were firm. The Harriman issues were the leaders of the group, and it was reported that large houses were accumulating Union Pacific.

Canadian Pacific ruled quiet and the foreign department was tame. The visit of President Poincaré to London has had a bracing effect on the Paris bourse.

Steadiness prevailed in gilt-edged investments, while home railways were mixed. Mines had a hard time. De Beers unchanged at 21 1/2. Rio Tinto up 1/4 at 72 1/2.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols money	73 1/2
do account	73 1/2
Amalgamated	63 1/2
Am Ag Chem	44 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	21 1/2
Am Can	26 1/2
Am Can pf	86 1/2
Am Car Fr	42
Am Cel	33 1/2
Am Cities pf	61 1/2
Am H & L	3 1/2
Am Smeltz	61 1/2
Am T & T	128 1/2
Anacosta	32 1/2
Ashland	95 1/2
Ashland pf	98
Bald Loco	40
Brooklyn RT	86 1/2
Butterick Co	25
Can Pac	216 1/2
Cent Leather	20 1/2
Ches & Ohio	54
Chi & Eastern Ill	96
Chi & Gr W	27
Chi M & St P	103 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	135 1/2
Chino	34
Col Southern	31
Col Southern 1st pf	66
Con Gas	128 1/2
Deere & Co pf	95
Erie	24
Erie 1st pf	36 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	30 1/2
Goodrich	28
Goodyear	91
Gr Nor	122 1/2
Gr Nor 1st pf	122
Inter-Met	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	55 1/2
Int Paper	37 1/2
Kan City	25 1/2
Kan City 1st pf	58 1/2
Kan & Texas	20 1/2
Lake & West	8 1/2
Lehigh Valley	146 1/2
Miami	21
Missouri Pacific	30
Nat Lead	45 1/2
N R of M 2d pf	12
N R of M 1st pf	36
Nevada Con	14 1/2
N Y Air Brake	60
N Y Central	96 1/2
N Y H & H	102 1/2
Rock & West	103
Southern Pac	107 1/2
Ont & Wes	30 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	77
Ray Con	16 1/2
Reading	157 1/2
Reid & S	18 1/2
Rock Island	15 1/2
Rumely	40
Seaboard A L pf	42
Southern Pac	94 1/2
Southern Ry	21
Southern Ry pf	74 1/2
St L & S F	3 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	6 1/2
Texaco	28 1/2
Texas Pac	13
Third Ave	31
Union Pac	146 1/2
Union Pac pf	80 1/2
U S Rubber	58 1/2
U S Rubber pf	102 1/2
U S Steel	52 1/2
U S Steel pf	103 1/2
Utah Copper	42
Wa-Car Chem	23 1/2
Wabash	2 1/2
Westinghouse	58 1/2
Woolworth	83 1/2

STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC ISSUES NOTES

CHICAGO—With the completion of arrangements for consolidating all of the gas and electric light and power companies in Louisville, Ky., the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and H. M. Byllesby & Co. are offering a 6 per cent serial note issue of the Standard Gas & Electric Company. These notes are issued in denominations as low as \$100, and are of one, two and three year maturities.

The Standard Gas & Electric Company is the principal holding company of the Byllesby utility properties. Its earnings applicable after bond interest are more than eight times the present \$3,000,000 note issue. A considerable portion of these notes has already been purchased by stockholders. Collateral specially pledged to secure the issue has a value largely in excess of the par value of the notes, which are followed by over \$11,500,000 preferred stock.

The proceeds of the note issue will furnish the Standard Gas & Electric Company funds for extensions and improvements at its present properties and will also enable it to materially increase its holdings in the Louisville Gas & Electric properties. The Standard Gas & Electric Company controls or has a large interest in 20 electric, gas and traction companies, serving 132 communities with a combined population of 1,626,000. These properties are located in prosperous communities in 15 states in the West and South and have a combined earning power of about \$12,000,000 a year.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$22,715,412	\$26,665,174
Balances	1,401,223	1,392,653

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$74,369.

SEABOARD AIR LINE
NEW YORK—Seaboard Air Line preferred stockholders are likely to receive dividends within three months or, failing that, certainly within six months. It is the expectation that dividends will be inaugurated at September meeting of directors, payable some time in October.

A canvass of directors reveals an overwhelming majority in favor of early payment of dividends.

SPRING WHEAT
NEW YORK—Spring wheat as far north as Bismarck, N. D., is heading. Millers in Minneapolis are receiving somewhat better reports, justifying indications of an average of 12 bushels an acre, compared with 18 in 1912, eight in 1911 and five in 1910.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Ag Chem	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf	91	91	91 1/2	91 1/2
Amalgamated	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 3/4	63 3/4
Am Beet Sugar	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Can	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Can pf	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Car Fr	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Cel	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Cities pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am H & L	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Smeltz	40	40	40	40
Am T & T				
Butte & Sup.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Calumet & Ariz.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	412	412	412	412
Copper Range	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
East Butte	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10
Edison Elec	272	277	272	277
Flint & Corbin	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Granby	54	54	54	54
Grainee-Chanana	6	6	6	6
Hancock	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Hedley	32	32	32	32
Helvelta	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Idaho	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ida. Roy	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Isa Creek Coal	48	48	48	48
Isa Creek Coal pf	80	80	80	80
Kerr Lake	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lass	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lass Elec	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Lass Elec pf	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Lass Gas	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lass Gas pf	28	28	28	28
Lohawk	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Meranda Cons	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
New Arcadian	90c	90c	90c	90c
New England Tel	140	140	140	140
Nipissing	9	9	8 1/2	9
Norfolk	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Late Financial Developments Investments

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S OPERATIONS SATISFACTORY

Month of May Gross Earnings Estimated Nearly Twenty-Five Per Cent Greater Than for Corresponding Period Last Year—Fixed Charges Are Heavy

NEW YORK—Operating results of the Erie railroad are pronounced as satisfactory at every hand. Gross earnings for the month of May are estimated to have risen very largely over the corresponding month last year, the increase being equivalent to nearly 25 per cent. As the average increase of the country's railroad gross earnings in May was 10 1/2 per cent, the significance of this showing is unmistakable. No other large railroad showed so large a gain as the Erie, even the Canadian carriers falling behind in the extent of their advances.

The fact that the record was made in spite of limited facilities and traffic congestion has emphasized the importance of the showing, and no little encouragement is to be taken by Erie shareholders in the ability of their road has shown in striding forward. It will not be until the autumn that the second track on the company's western division will be ready for service, and if the income statement of the present system, with its long stretches of single track, can show so remarkably well, there is little doubt felt concerning what will be shown eventually when the double tracking has been completed.

Returns show that in the current fiscal year up to March 31 the Erie's net earnings, plus other income, were sufficient to show a surplus of \$5,800,000 after payment of fixed charges. Last year, in the same period, the surplus was \$1,300,000 for the same period. Some observers have figured that the Erie will emerge from the current fiscal year with a surplus after all charges of \$8,000,000, equivalent to 4 per cent on both classes of the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the common. Erie common does not now reflect such buoyant expectations; at its current level is a good margin above the lowest, but it must advance considerably before the January price

of 32 1/2 is equalled or before last autumn's price of 30 1/4 is approached. It is not to be judged, however, the comparison of the present level of Erie common with its level of last autumn indicates that confidence in the future of the road has been impaired in proportion as the price has declined. Such a judgment would be directly contrary to the facts. For confidence in the present earning ability and future enlargement of this road is stronger at this time than it has been in a number of years—at least since 1907, when dividends were suspended on the first and second preferred stocks.

Because neither of these stocks is cumulative, the company has not piled up a great volume of accumulated dividends to stand between common shareholders and ultimate profit sharing. Hence should it occur when time is propitious that the first and second preferred shares are placed on the 4 per cent annual basis to which they are entitled, then common will at once come into line for dividends.

In the 1912 fiscal year, that which ended last June, the surplus remaining after fixed charges was smaller than the surplus of 1911, 1910 or 1909, yet the amount (\$2,794,000) was sufficient to have paid 4 per cent on both the first and second preferred shares and to have left still a balance of three quarters of 1 per cent for the common stock.

This signifies, at least, that the common shareholders are not forever removed from dividends. The company is undeniably burdened with an excessive weight of debt, on which interest payments must be made. Last year fixed charges of the Erie were only a little less than half the operating expenses. How extreme that ratio was can be gauged by comparing it with the ratio of the Pennsylvania, whose fixed charges were only one eighth of its operating expenses.

VERY SATISFACTORY TRADE IN ANTHRACITE COAL NOW

The demand for all domestic sizes of anthracite coal at wholesale for the month of June is even exceeding the expectations of most of the trade, says the Coal Trade Journal. While buying cannot be called brisk, yet all the sales agents report a steady inflow of orders. It looks now as though most of the companies would carry over quite a number of orders into July, which they will be unable to fill the present month. This means that practically steady production will be maintained at the mines all summer—a most unusual condition for normal years.

It is understood that orders for stove and egg will not be accepted by the companies for delivery after September. Just at present, however, egg coal is the least in demand of the prepared sizes, with stove still in the lead. Nut and furnace are kept well cleaned up, and the latter size is hard to get for prompt shipment.

The market for the steam sizes is probably not as strong as a month ago. The best grades, as usual, have the fall, and the poorer quality of the small sizes go begging in most cases. Prices are quoted considerably off from circular on these less favored grades to keep them moving. "Pea coal" is in no better demand than for the past two weeks and considerable surplus exists.

Retail dealers report business on about the usual summer basis, with prospects of unusually active trade during the late summer and early fall.

The bituminous trade is feeling the stimulus of a spot market kept well

cleaned up of bargain lots and a gradually increasing demand for tonnage is noted.

Prices have taken a turn upward during the past week or 10 days and one of the larger companies here has placed the minimum figure on New River for spot shipment at \$4 on the cars at Mystic wharf. This is a high-water mark for June prices on soft coal. In several recent years prices have averaged fully 50 to 75 cents lower during the summer. The range of the market here now is from \$3.90 to \$4.35 for southern coal.

The labor situation in the West Virginia fields still remains critical and is keeping both operators and selling agents guessing as to just what is the best policy to assume on new orders for future delivery. One of the largest distributors in this section recently going into the market to place orders for tonnage has opened the eyes of some of the trade. This, together with other equally convincing signs, indicates the actual strength of the present situation.

Pennsylvania shippers are beginning to feel somewhat the effects of the strengthening of the market on other grades, and prices are tending upward. The best grades of all-rail coal, which are in only very limited offering, easily command \$1.50 to \$1.60 at the mines. The trade is still reluctant to pick up the poorer coals even at the former prices, but shippers of these grades report that inquiries are more frequent than for some time, and it is hoped that considerable business will be forthcoming. The prices usually quoted on the ordinary Pennsylvania coals are from \$1.05 to \$1.30.

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The best grades of zinc sulphide are selling this week for as high as \$40 a ton, on an assay basis of \$43 for lots running 60 per cent metallic zinc. This is an increase of about 50 cents over the best figure of the previous week. All grades of ore are in slightly better demand. The lowest basis price reported for any grade is \$40, better by \$1 than the low price of the week before. While spelter shows no advance, being quoted at \$5 per cwt, East St. Louis, operators in this district believe it will continue at this figure if not at an advance. The action of the Senate finance committee in recommending a duty of 12 1/2 per cent ad valorem instead of 10 per cent may have some effect in steadying the price of ore; the proposed increase in spelter rates from 10 to 15 per cent will also be a factor in strengthening the market.

Conditions throughout this district are not what would be called booming; yet there is no indication of a serious depression.

At this time last year zinc sulphide brought \$53 to \$58 a ton, with choicer lots commanding \$61. The general grade of the ore turned out at this time is possibly slightly better than in 1912. Spelter was then strong at \$7. Calamine continues in good demand at \$19 to \$21 a ton, basis of 40 per

TRADE ABROAD AT HIGH PRESSURE

NEW YORK—J. Ogden Armour, who has returned from Europe, says: "In England and France especially, manufacturing and commerce of all kinds are at high pressure. Foreigners are beginning to look with more favor on American securities and American commerce. The tariff revision is beginning to lose its effect in depressing foreign trade."

"From reports which I have received abroad I understand we shall have bumper crops. It is my opinion that people of this country are beginning to realize that railroads cannot be run successfully unless permitted to obtain a fair return from freight rates."

SEALSHIP OYSTER SYSTEM

At a meeting of the directors of the Sealship Oyster System, William H. Raye resigned as treasurer and was elected vice-president. Fred W. Brigham, assistant treasurer, was appointed treasurer. Mr. Raye was elected a director to take the place of Dexter K. Cole. The vacancy caused by the passing of the late Robert S. Gorham is as yet unfilled.

cent metallic zinc, with choice ores selling for as high as \$25. For the corresponding week of 1912 the price was \$28 to \$30 basis, with better lots bringing \$32.50.

Lead ore is in fair demand at \$32.50 a ton, compared with \$38 a year ago. Metal is unchanged at \$4.20, compared with \$4.45 at this time in 1912.

DIVIDENDS

Wells-Fargo declared regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.
American Shipbuilding Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable July 15.
Montreal Tramways Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. An initial dividend of 5 per cent was declared in April.
Virginia-Carolina preferred dividend is payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 15, to holders of record July 7.

H. B. Claffin Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable July 15, to stockholders of record July 19.

Bay State Street Railway Company has declared semi-annual dividend of \$3 on first preferred stock, payable Aug. 1, to stockholders of record July 19.

The Citizens Traction Company of Pittsburgh declared a dividend of 2 per cent or \$1 per share, on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 25.

Public Service Investment Company has declared quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred, and semi-annual of \$2 on common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

The Cleveland Worsted Mills Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to holders of record June 24.

The Memphis Street Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 30.

The National Fireproofing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 5.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock. Both payable July 1 to holders of record July 1.

Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada declared regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent and an extra dividend of 15 per cent, payable July 21, to stock of record June 30.

The Grasselli Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, and an initial dividend since the increase in capital of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock. Both dividends are payable June 30 to holders of record June 25.

Seaboard Air Line railway directors approved recommendation of executive committee and have authorized payment of regular semi-annual interest of 2 1/2 per cent on adjustment income bonds. Board also authorized sale of \$2,246,000 equipment lot 5a to pay for locomotives and equipment ordered last May.

The directors of the Reece Buttonhole Machine Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The directors of the International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The dividends are payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Citizens Telephone Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., an independent company, which also serves Battle Creek and other Michigan towns, has reduced its dividend from 2 per cent quarterly to 1 1/2 quarterly. It operates about 40,000 telephones and has \$3,835,000 stock outstanding, with no bonds. It has now authorized issue of \$750,000 10-year 6 per cent bonds, of which \$400,000 has been underwritten and will be issued at once.

The Lee Broom & Duster Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its first and second preferred stock, and 1 1/4 per cent on the remainder of its preferred stock, payable July 1. This is the twenty-second consecutive year that full dividends have been paid on all outstanding preferred stock.

The directors of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share. The dividend declared three months ago was \$3 a share. The dividend is payable July 31 to stock of record July 3.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable July 21 to holders of record July 10.

E. W. Bliss Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company of New York, a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent was declared, payable June 30 to holders of record June 28.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Ohio Traction Company it was decided to pass the dividend on common stock usually paid July 1. This action is the result of the damage to property and losses in business due to the floods last spring.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Zimmermann & Forsyth quote bar silver 58 1/2 cents an ounce; Mexican dollars 47 cents.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet 26 13/16, unchanged. Gold premium at Madrid 8.70, at Lisbon 15.

EARNINGS OF BOSTON BANKS MUCH LARGER

Era of High Money Rates Cause of Increased Profits for Financial Institutions—Largest Total Ever Recorded

FIGURES IN DETAIL

One result of the era of high money rates has been an advance this year in the Boston bank earnings to the highest aggregate ever registered. From June 14, 1912, to June 4, 1913, spanning the two comptroller's calls, the 19 Boston national banks rolled up profits of \$4,062,958, which is about \$300,000 better than previous total for a 12-month period.

On the \$28,800,000 capital stock of the 19 banks earnings of \$4,062,958 are equivalent to 14.1 per cent, which compares with \$3,537,806, or 14.6 per cent a year ago, when there were more banks and less stock, and with 18.4 per cent in 1911. During the past year there were three bank consolidations and a \$6,500,000 increase in capital by the Shawmut, all of which has naturally changed complexion of bank share earnings.

In point of total profits the Shawmut leads with \$1,178,156, which includes the \$400,000 paid for the Eliot Bank last October, and which is equivalent to 11.7 per cent on its \$10,000,000 capital stock now outstanding. The First National is next with \$1,086,054, equal to 21.7 per cent on its \$5,000,000 capital stock. Although showing a deficit after dividends on the face of its reports, the Merchants National actually earned with the exact adjustment incidental to absorption of the State National, \$476,946, or 15.8 per cent on its stock. It should also be borne in mind that the earnings of the Fourth-Atlantic represent only the nine months' period from Sept. 4 to June 4.

In the following tabulation are shown capital, surplus and undivided profits, net earnings and percentage earned on capital stock of each of the Boston national banks from the date of the comptroller's call, June 11, 1912, to June 4, 1913:

	Capital	Sur & prof	Earnings	% on cap
Bay State	\$700,000	\$235,757	\$53,926	7.7
Commerce	1,200,000	1,738,303	290,211	24.2
Commercial	250,000	273,913	28,500	11.4
First Nat.	5,000,000	11,118,000	1,086,054	21.7
First Nat. (cont.)	250,000	192,254	20,212	10.1
Fourth-At.	1,500,000	1,278,935	124,799	8.3
Merchants	3,000,000	3,571,142	476,946	15.8
Nat. Bk. of Mass.	200,000	192,254	20,212	10.1
N. England	200,000	145,975	26,305	13.1
Old Bos.	900,000	362,442	58,967	6.5
Peoples	200,000	224,330	24,651	12.3
Rockland	300,000	505,994	64,732	21.5
Second Nat.	2,000,000	3,116,325	373,522	18.6
Shawmut	200,000	1,941,980	45,574	23.3
Shawmut (cont.)	10,000,000	7,461,299	1,178,156	11.7
So. End.	200,000	63,346	19,568	9.7
Tel. Ind.	1,000,000	1,259,649	17,881	1.4
Webster	1,000,000	1,133,435	124,801	12.4
Winthrop	300,000	550,254	37,705	12.5
Totals	28,800,000	34,925,866	4,062,958	14.1

*For nine months. *Allowing for state bank adjustment. Including Eliot Bank purchase price.

CROP EXPERTS IN NORTHWEST

CHICAGO—The Northwest is swarming with crop experts, who have been thus far no more successful in working up a scare over spring wheat than they were in the Southwest with winter wheat. Their hope now is North Dakota, premier spring wheat state, just as previously it was Kansas, premier winter wheat state.

There is more public interest in the wheat market and a crop scare should acquire momentum more easily, but collapse is incredible. The trade knows that spring wheat conditions as a whole are excellent and that every unfavorable feature has been exploited to the limit. Great danger is dry, hot weather, especially in far North, where plowing was not properly done and a week ago there seemed to be good ground for apprehension. Then rains came.

Continued heavy marketing of old wheat indicates agricultural confidence and tends to tighten the money market at the moment where the pressure is directly felt, although subsequent effect will be highly beneficial. A good trade symptom is development of export demand on every break in prices. Primary receipts indicate ample reserves in first hands. New winter wheat will move a week or two earlier than last year. Crop year for wheat ends with this week.

BETTER FEELING ON EXCHANGES

NEW YORK—President de Aguiar of Consolidated Stock Exchange says: "Rescinding by governors of Stock Exchange of resolutions of June 9, 1886 and May 10, 1909, thereby anticipating by two months the operation of the law, was a graceful recognition of the spirit of the times. The day of special privilege is passed and such actions will tend to unite Wall street interests and be conducive to a kinder feeling toward the street on the part of the public. The Stock Exchange is to be congratulated on action of the governors."

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has voted to close the exchange on Saturday, July 5.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 27)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Saul; U. S. Shoe Co., Tour.
Atlanta, Ga.—J. K. Orr of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bazaar House; \$2 Lincoln st.
Birmingham, Ala.—D. A. Rich.
Cattlesburg, Ky.—G. B. Clay; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Innle & Green Shoe Co.; Essex.
Chicago—C. H. Bennett of Doty & Bennett; U. S.
Chicago—G. W. Perkins and J. Kuip of Chicago House Wrecking Co.
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; 181 Essex st., room 305.
Cincinnati—A. Levy & I. Netter of Chas. Meiss Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Gloucester.
Denver, Col.—Mr. Littlefield; Thorn.
Milwaukee, Wis.—H. H. Hulskamp of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S.
Kokuk, Ia.—H. W. Hulskamp of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold & I. E. Dooley of Arnold Henegar Doyle & Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—William Sandler of Golden State Shoe Co.; Essex.
Milwaukee, Wis.—F. Burroughs of Bradley Metcalf Co.; Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd and Edwin Murray of Murray Dibrill Shoe Co.; 7 Brunswick.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son.
New York, N. Y.—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York—H. Prints; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. E. Register of Litt Bros.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harvey Childs, Jr. of H. Childs & Co.; 86 Lincoln st.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman and F. C. Perkins of Wingo Elliot & Crump Co.; Parker.
San Antonio, Tex.—Benj. E. Weber; Essex.
Savannah, Ga.—Blumenthal; U. S.
Savannah, Pa.—J. and L. Levy; U. S.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—Geo. E. Lane of Geo. E. Dittman Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—I. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros.; Conley Plaza.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Palmer; U. S.
St. Paul—Mr. Wahman of The Emporium; Adams.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln st.
Trenton, N. J.—J. E. Register of Litt Bros.
Georgetown, O.—P. H. Pathe of Cincinnati Shoe Co.
Montreal, Can.—F. W. Slater; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—O. Bennett; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—Thos. Robinson; U. S.
Philadelphia—Wm. Jones of W. B. Jones Leather Co.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—As arrivals of new crop turpentine continue to be absorbed about as rapidly as they reach here, New York operators are unable to accumulate large enough stocks to warrant a further shading of prices and they are therefore still holding out for 30c per gallon ex-yard. Only a moderate business is being recorded at that figure.

Rosin—Reductions of 10c to 20c have at length been made openly by new local importers, despite a continued strengthening of the Savannah market, making the revised quotations \$4 for the common and good-strained grade, \$4.10 for the general sample E description, \$4.40 for the B, \$4.20 for D, \$4.40 for E, F and G, \$4.45 for H, \$4.55 for I, \$5 for K, \$5.70 for M, \$3.30 for N, \$6.65 for windowglass and \$6.80 for water-white varieties. Only a moderate demand is now reported for the low and medium grades, the pale grades remaining devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry, despite the concessions which are thus being offered. The New York Commercial quoted Common \$4, Gen Sam E \$4.10, Grades B \$4.40, D \$4.20, E \$4.40, F \$4.40, G \$4.40, H \$4.45, I \$4.50, K \$5, M \$5.80, N \$6.30, WG \$6.65, WW \$6.80.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln-burned tar is still selling freely at \$4.50, while retort tar is also in active request at \$5.25/5.50. Pitch, however, is likewise in increasing inquiry at \$4.25 to \$4.30.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$3.50; spirits machine, 35c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 28s. 6d. Rosin, common, quiet at 11s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. 1 1/2d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 17s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36c. Sales 490, receipts 1114, exports 13. Sales 24,208. Rosin firm. Sales 464, receipts 2310, exports 161, stock 121,027. Prices: WG, \$6.30; WG, \$6.25; N, \$5.85; M, \$5.15; K, \$4.55; I, \$4.10; H, \$4; G, \$4; F, \$4; E, \$4; D, \$3.90; B, \$3.60.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
LONDON—Directors of Anglo-American Oil Company decided to submit proposition of increasing capital stock from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 to stockholders at special meeting to be held August 1. If approved, new stock will be distributed as a 100 per cent stock dividend. The directors also declared cash dividend of 10 per cent, payable July 15.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

WASHINGTON—Commerce commission gives railroad total operating revenues for April, 1913, as \$237,362,421, against \$214,468,458 for April, 1912. Total operating expenses were \$179,024,990, against \$157,965,096; net operating revenue \$59,337,434, against \$56,503,362; and operating income \$47,516,273, against \$46,705,845 in April, 1912.

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BOND AND NOTE ISSUES MATURING MONTH OF JULY

Total Amount More Than \$60,000,000, the Greater Part of Which Are Railroad Obligations—Refunding Operations of Industrial Concerns Unimportant

Bond and note issues of the leading railroad and industrial corporations which mature next month reach a total of \$60,134,520, as compared with \$84,820,856 the previous month and \$24,000,000 in July last year. Of this amount the railroad companies (including tractions) must meet \$54,088,520, while the maturing indebtedness of industrial concerns amounts to only \$6,046,000.

Refunding operations for the month of July compare with similar figures for the previous month and for July of last year as follows:

	Railroad	Industrial
July, 1913	\$13,678,000	\$3,046,000
June, 1913	18,851,000	109,000
July, 1912	18,014,000	3,046,000
July, 1911	\$40,410,320	\$3,000,000
July, 1910	65,829,356	3,000,000
July, 1909	3,000,000	3,000,000

The largest single amount falling due in July is \$17,939,520 notes of the Interborough Metropolitan Company. Other July maturities in large amounts are \$11,357,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton notes, \$6,300,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis bonds, \$5,700,000 Massachusetts Electric Company notes, \$3,396,000 Erie (N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. Co.) bonds, \$3,000,000 Consolidated Gas of Baltimore bonds, \$4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic notes, \$1,750,000 United Railways of St. Louis bonds, \$1,540,000 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing bonds, \$1,500,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas notes, \$1,030,000 Chicago Subway Company notes and

\$1,000,000 Morgan's Louisiana & Texas bonds.

The United Railways of St. Louis have completed arrangements to extend for a period of 10 years the issue of \$1,000,000 Compton Heights Division bonds, which are included in the amount \$1,750,000 given above. The following is a detailed list of the maturities for July:

RAILROAD BONDS	
Ann Arbor	\$30,000
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	30,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna	43,000
Erie (N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. Co.)	3,396,000
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster	700,000
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas	1,000,000
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	5,700,000
Seaboard Air Line	18,000
United Railways of St. Louis	1,750,000
Total	\$13,678,000

Total	\$13,678,000
RAILROAD NOTES	
(Including receivers' certificates)	
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	\$4,709,000
Carrolla, Clinchfield & Ohio	50,000
Chicago & Rock Island	1,000,000
Chicago Sulway Co.	1,000,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	11,557,000
Interborough Metropolitan	17,839,500
Massachusetts Electric	7,700,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,200,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	67,000
Toledo & Ohio Central	209,000
Wabash	205,000

Leading Events of Athletic World

LEANDER CREW ENGLAND'S HOPE IN HENLEY RACE

Strong Foreign and Colonial Competition for Grand Challenge Cup, the Chief Event of Famous Regatta Next Week

TO LAST THREE DAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The prospects for Henley regatta are as bright as ever, but from the English point of view, there may be cause for a little anxiety regarding the result of one or two events. A strong foreign and colonial contingent of oarsmen and scullers will compete this year, and some of them are showing excellent form. The regatta will commence on July 2, and be continued for the following three days, the last day being the most important on account of the finals of all the eight events taking place. Taking the events in order, the grand challenge cup will, as usual, be the center of interest.

The Sydney, N. S. W., crew, the winners of this cup last year, will not defend it again this summer but the Canadians from Toronto and the Frenchmen from Paris as well as several English crews are competing. Among the latter, the hopes of England will rest as usual on the Leander crew, which is expected to be quite a strong combination, containing amongst others, G. E. Tower (Cambridge) at stroke, A. S. Garton (Oxford), S. E. Swan (Cambridge), A. C. Gladstone (Oxford) and L. G. Wormald (Oxford). Other crews entering for the grand will include London R. C., Jesus College, Cambridge; Thames R. C., and New College, Oxford. The latter will include the famous stroke R. C. Bourne, and though he has not been successful at Henley in former years, he will have a very good crew behind him this summer. An English crew should be once more successful in this event.

The ladies challenge plate will bring a number of college crews together, including First Trinity, Cambridge, Eton College, Radley and others. The Eton crew are expected to turn out well, and will probably make a great effort to win this event for the fourth time in succession. The Thames challenge cup will be competed for by English eight only, though this event was won last year by the Paris crew. Pembroke and First Trinity, Cambridge, will each send an eight and Oxford colleges will make up several more entries. The London Rowing Club will also send an eight to contest this event.

There are three foreign entries for the steward's cup for four oars, namely Toronto, Berlin and Mayence. The English opposition to this may be weak, unless at the last moment a university or Leander four comes forward. London R. C. may have a four out, but the Mayence crew is fast, and has a strong chance of winning this event. New College, Oxford, won this cup last year, but this year their best oars will be rowing for the grand. The visitors' challenge cup for four oars, the holders of which are Christchurch, Oxford, and the Wyfold challenge cup for four oars, held by Queens College, Cambridge, have no foreign or colonial entries this year. As usual some good races are expected between college crews, though the latter event is often contested by provincial and metropolitan crews as well as by university fours.

The silver goblets for pair oars, now held by B. Logan and C. G. Rought of the Thames R. C., may fall to Germany, who have two pairs competing from Berlin and Mayence, respectively. The English entry for this, however, should be good, and it is expected that the winners will defend their title, and the veterans J. Beresford and A. H. Cloutie, will also compete, as well as several university pairs. The "diamond sculls," which is by no means the least interesting event of the Henley program, will be an international competition. E. B. Butler, from Toronto; Cecil McVilly, from Tasmania, are both good scullers, while H. M. Kusik, who has just won the Oxford University silver challenge sculls, comes from St. Petersburg, Russia. G. Sinigaglia, from Como, Italy, comes with a high reputation, and France will send two and Germany one sculler to compete in this event.

In opposition to this the English entries will not include either W. D. Kinnear or E. W. Powell, who have each won this event, Kinnear twice and Powell once, namely last year. In E. D. Pinks, however, England possesses a very fine sculler, who should do well, in spite of the opposition being very strong. Other English entries include C. W. Wise and Capt. Salier.

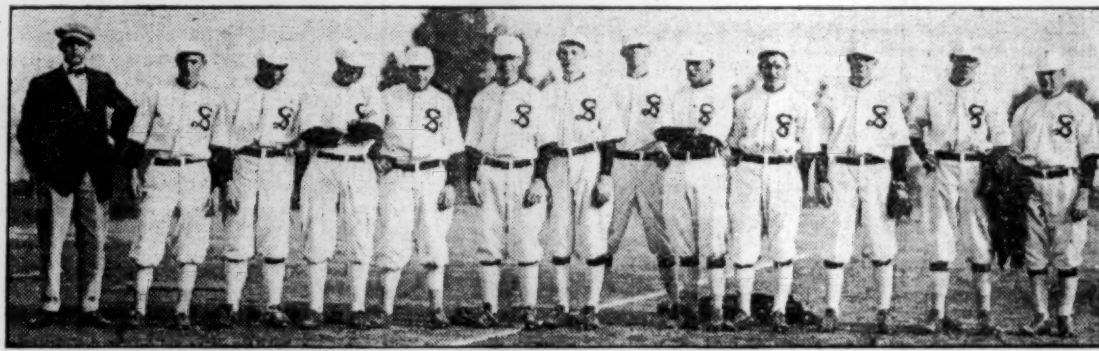
MISS REES OF DALLAS QUALIFIES

KANSAS CITY—In the central West tennis tournament here Thursday Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Dallas, Tex., was the first to qualify in the semi-finals in singles when she defeated Miss Marian Soule, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Rees has won eight matches. In doubles Miss Rees and Miss Lyle Hayes of Kansas City defeated Mrs. Malcolm McNeill of Chicago and Mrs. E. S. Brigham of Kansas City, 7-5, 6-4.

ARGENTINE RIFLE TEAM COMING

BUENOS AIRES—The Argentine rifle team, which is to take part in the international rifle contests at Camp Perry, O., in September, left here Thursday for New York on board the steamer Vasari.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY NINE, TOURING JAPAN



STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—The Stanford varsity baseball team, which had a most successful season, winning the intercollegiate series with California, St. Marys college, and Santa Clara university, is now on an invading tour of Japan. By special permission of President Jordan the members of the team were allowed to take all of their final examinations prior to May 10, on which date they left for Japan on the Nippon Maru. Ten players were taken on the trip as only ten men made their letter

in baseball this year. With the team is Coach Peters, last year's first baseman for Trenton, and at present a graduate student in law at Stanford. Manager Wilcox is with the team in his official capacity. The tour is under the auspices of the Keio University of Tokyo and includes games with the Waseda University team which toured the United States two years ago, and many other oriental nines.

On the return trip which will get the players back to San Francisco the last

of July, a stop will be made at Honolulu where the Stanford players will oppose the Chinese Hawaiian team, which beat the Stanford seconds the day after the first intercollegiate game.

Success of the Stanford nine this year has been largely due to the work of Pitcher Maple. He has won 10 games and lost one. The sole game that he lost was to the St. Marys team and in this game he allowed but two hits and struck out eight of his opponents, being beaten 2 to 0.

MERRIMAN IN SEMI-FINALS AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN—As a result of the play Thursday in the state championship Merriman will meet H. J. Topping of Greenwich, and N. W. Wheeler of Brooklawn will play R. Abbott of the same club in the semi-finals, 36 holes, today. Fine golf by R. M. Lewis of Ridgefield, the 17-year-old Pomfret school boy, and B. P. Merriman of Waterbury featured the second day's play Thursday, the former eliminating S. D. Bowers of Brooklawn, ranked as one of the strongest players in the tournament.

A large gallery followed Lewis and Merriman. They were even at the turn with 37 each, but beginning at the tenth hole, Merriman's perfect long game told on his young opponent and the two-time state champion finished 1 up. Both broke the record for the course in competition, the respective score in strokes being 74 and 75.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

John W. Coombs, the Athletic's pitcher, is in Kennebunk, Me., with his wife for an extended vacation.

With a lead of four runs in the sixth inning the Pirates were again nosed out in the finish and the Cardinals won by a one run margin.

Kansas City was awarded the berth in the Federal league made vacant by the withdrawal of Covington, Ky., at a meeting of the league officials Thursday night.

Clarence Covington, first baseman with the Denison team of the Texas-Oklahoma league, has been sold to the St. Louis Americans. It was reported the price was \$1250.

In taking both games of the double-header from Washington, the Athletics hit Griffith's pitchers for a total of 27 hits and 21 runs. Manager Mack's men have scored 35 runs in their last three games.

The Brockton-Worcester game called for Brockton today has been transferred to Worcester. To even up the average of home games between the two teams Brockton will play at Worcester Friday and Saturday.

It was a great day for the Giants and they are now but 2½ games behind Philadelphia, who were beaten by Brooklyn. Boston outbit McGraw's men 11 hits to four in the first game, but four singles in a row and two wild pitches by Tyler in the seventh alone netted four runs. The second game was easy.

Manager Tinker of Cincinnati made an offer Thursday to Manager Flaherty of Lynn for Frank Harrington of Wakefield, a pitcher, and Irving Porter, a Lynn boy, playing right field for the club. Tinker's offer did not suit Flaherty and he sent back the price he would accept for the youngsters.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	44	23	.657
Rochester	40	28	.588
Buffalo	36	32	.529
Baltimore	32	34	.485
Providence	31	34	.477
Jersey City	28	34	.451
Montreal	26	35	.426
Toronto	24	41	.369

Toronto 7, Providence 6.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 2.
Newark 6, Montreal 5.
Rochester 12, Jersey City 4.

GAMES TODAY
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Jersey City.

FINAL PLAY IN CRICKET BEGINS

PHILADELPHIA—Final play for supremacy between the champion Australian cricket team and the All-Philadelphia team began today and will last until Monday. This match is the deciding one, the Australians having won two previous days last week. The local team has been greatly strengthened and cricket followers here are confident of taking the first match, thereby prolonging the series.

GRAYLING AND ELENA COME IN DUAL WINNERS

Capture Bennett Cups and Class Races at New York Yacht Club Regatta—Mishaps to Ventura and Acushla

ROWDY WINS IN 30-FT.

NEW YORK—The schooner Elena won in her class and the sloop Grayling in hers in the sixty-fourth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, sailed Thursday on the sound. These two yachts were doubly successful because in addition to their class prizes they won the regatta cups donated by James Gordon Bennett; one cup is for all schooners and one for all sloops. The special attraction in these races is that the yachts sail on their actual ratings, with full time allowance, and it is interesting to note that the smaller craft are able to do against the larger ones.

At the start of the 50-footers there was some crowding, and the Ventura, owned and sailed by Vice-Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and with Grenville Kane and George A. Cormack on board, was fouled by the Acushla and had her starboard spreader broken. Later the Acushla held in too closely to the shore near the first turning mark, Parsonage point, and ran on the rocks. She was hauled off and went to City island for repairs. The summary:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B, COURSE 21½ MILES, START 12:30

Yacht and owner	Time
Elena, M. F. Plant	3:32:08
Iroquois, H. J. Topping	3:32:03
Corrected time—Elena	3:17:37, Iroquois 3:20:32

NEW YORK Y. C. 50 FOOTERS, COURSE 21½ MILES, START 12:30

Yacht	Time
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:57:56
Iroquois, H. J. Topping	3:57:56
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:13:03
Pelene, C. C. Russell	4:14:10
Caroline II, Pembroke Jones	4:16:12
Spartan, R. Randolph	4:17:24
Samuel, W. E. Dodge	4:19:45
Ventura, G. F. Baker Jr.	4:21:34
Acushla, H. M. Hecksher	did not finish

STAMPED OUT SCHOONERS, COURSE 21½ MILES, START 12:30

Yacht	Time
Whiteaway, C. K. G. Billings	5:16:13
New York 50 Footers, Course 21½ Miles, Start 12:30	

Yacht	Time
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:30:14
Nepi, Johnston de Forest	5:02:38
Phryne, George Nichols	5:06:29

SLOOPS, CLASS B, COURSE 21½ MILES, START 12:30

Yacht	Time
Josephine, A. G. Hannan	4:43:36
Windward, R. A. Monks	4:56:30
SOUND	

MILES, START 12:30

Yacht	Time
Vandalla, W. B. Duncan	4:16:49
Rival, W. H. Judson	4:17:12
Molra, Clarkson Cowell	4:25:36

BENNETT CUP—SCHOONERS

Yacht	Time
Elena	3:17:09
Whiteaway	3:56:33

BENNETT CUP—SLOOPS

Yacht	Time
Grayling	3:50:33
Iroquois	3:50:33
Josephine	3:50:33
Barbara	3:50:33
Pelene	3:50:33
Caroline II	3:50:33
Spartan	3:50:33
Samuel	3:50:33
Ventura	3:50:33
Acushla	d.n.f.

MONITOR TEAM IN FIRST PLACE

By defeating the Boston Post yesterday the Christian Science Monitor baseball team is now dividing first-place honors in the Boston Newspaper Baseball League with the Boston Herald nine. The game was featured by the all-round playing of Catcher Carlson and the home-run hit of First Baseman Gonsavage, with the bases full. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E
Monitor	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	10	7	0	0
Post	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	6	0	0

Batteries: Woodworth and Carlson; Moriarty and McGowan. Umpire, Kelley. Time, 1h. 40m.

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Monitor	4	0	.667
Herald	4	0	.667
American	3	1	.750
Globe	3	1	.750
Transcript	3	1	.750
Post	0	6	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY

Monitor	Post	Globe	American	Transcript
Post	6	0	0	0

TWO GAMES AT MEADOW BROOK

NEW YORK—Two lively games were played in the Meadow Brook Club polo tournament at Meadow Brook Thursday. In the first the Meadow Brook Canaries conceded five goals to the Meadow Brook Russian Danes, and won by 14 goals to 7. In the other game, the Great Neck Freebooters allowed three goals by handicap and beat the Meadow Brook Freebooters by 9 to 5.

GIVES NAMES OF OFFICIALS FOR FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA—Officials for six of the important football games next fall were announced Thursday by Dr. James A. Babbitt, chairman of the central board of football officials. Those selected are:

Game	Referee	Umpire	Head Linesman
Yale-Harvard, Nov. 22—Langford	referee	Fultz	head linesman
Yale-Pennsylvania, Nov. 22—Langford	referee	Snow	umpire
Cornell-Pennsylvania, Nov. 27—Langford	referee	Snow	umpire
Pennsylvania-Dartmouth, Nov. 28—Tuff	referee	Crowell	umpire
Dartmouth-Princeton, Oct. 25—Crowell	referee	Snow	umpire
Cornell-Harvard, Nov. 1—Langford	referee	Fultz	umpire

KANSAS CUTTER WINS ALL RACES

NEWPORT, R. I.—The sailing cutter of the battleship Kansas defeated all other cutters of its class in the Atlantic fleet stationed here by winning three races Thursday. The course was around the fleet a distance of probably two miles.

The first race was for the Thompson trophy, offered by Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York, and was won by the Kansas last year. This year 26 cutters were competing. The Kansas cutter then won the department trophy, a gilded miniature cutter, over the same course and finished her successes by winning the free-for-all.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Lawrence	32	14	.696
Worcester	28	20	.587
Lowell	26	22	.542
Lynn	22	24	.479
Fall River	20	26	.435
New Bedford	14	31	.311

RESULTS THURSDAY

Yacht	Time
Lawrence	2:11:10
Lowell	2:11:10
Worcester	2:11:10

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Yacht	Time
Minneapolis	2:11:10
Kansas City	2:11:10
Indianapolis	2:11:10

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Mobile	2:11:10
Portland	2:11:10
Sacramento	2:11:10

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Portland	2:11:10
Sacramento	2:11:10
San Francisco	2:11:10

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Albany	2:11:10
Saratoga	2:11:10
Troy	2:11:10

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Poughkeepsie	2:11:10
Kingston	2:11:10
Long Branch	2:11:10

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Allentown	2:11:10
Harrisburg	2:11:10
Wilkes-Barre	2:11:10

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Roadside	2:11:10
Richmond	2:11:10
Norfolk	2:11:10

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

Yacht	Time
Hartford	2:11:10
Bridgeport	2:11:10
Waterbury	2:11:10

COTTON STATES LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Jackson	2:11:10
Selma	2:11:10
Meridian	2:11:10

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Charleston	2:11:10
Savannah	2:11:10
Jacksonville	2:11:10

TENNESSEE LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Dallas	2:11:10
Galveston	2:11:10
Waco	2:11:10

K. T. LEAGUE

Yacht	Time
Hopkinsville	2:11:10
Vincennes	2:11:10
Vincennes	2:11:10

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Yacht	Time
Charlotte	2:11:10
Greensboro	2:11:10
Asheville	2:11:10

ATHLETICS GATHER AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Hundreds of athletes from all over the country and several thousand visitors are here today to attend the nine days international athletic championships which will start here tomorrow.

ATHLETICS HIT HARD; LEAD IN RACE INCREASED

Griffith's Pitchers Satisfy Mack's Batters in Double Bill at Washington—McGraw Gains on Philadelphia Nationals

TWO FOR BROOKLYN

Connie Mack's men have stepped a pace or two farther in the lead. Griffith's pitchers on Thursday threw what the heavy Philadelphia hitters liked, and plenty of it. Result, Athletics 27 hits, for a total of 38 bases. The question, "Who can stop the Athletics?" is still unanswered.

Without playing, the Boston champions slipped back to fourth place. Today and tomorrow Stahl's men face Chance's team in four games.

Brooklyn's double defeat of Philadelphia and New York's double victory over the Boston Nationals gave McGraw's men a slight boost in the standing, narrowing the gap between the pennant holders and Dooin's pennant chasers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	46	15	.754
Cleveland	40	23	.636
Chicago	36	31	.537
Boston	31	28	.525
Washington	34	31	.525
Detroit	27	41	.397
St. Louis	26	44	.371
New York	18	42	.300

RESULTS THURSDAY

Yacht	Time
Boston	2:11:10
Philadelphia	2:11:10
Washington	2:11:10

GAMES TODAY

Yacht	Time
New York at Boston (two games)	
Philadelphia at Washington	
Cleveland at Chicago	
St. Louis at Detroit	

THE HOME FORUM

Women Take Dresses Apart to Wash in Japan

When Japanese women make their clothes they sew them together with a long needle, several stitches being taken at one time. The stitches are about a quarter of an inch long; what would be considered good basting by American women. When a garment needs washing, these stitches are all pulled out so that the pieces are separated as they were when first cut out. They are then carefully washed and thoroughly rinsed, after which each piece is laid on a smooth board and all the wrinkles rubbed out. They are then set out in the sun to dry. When dry the cloth is as smooth as if it had been ironed. The garment is then sewed together again and hung away for use.

It would seem that ripping up a dress to wash it would be a big task, but the kimono is loose-fitting garments, held in place of the obi, which winds around the waist two or three times, tying in a very large knot in the back. This completes the fit. It seems to be no trouble for Japanese women to separate their garments into pieces and then sew them together again. At any rate it is their way and they do it very quickly.

American Gardens

The privacy of European gardens is not often attained in American house lots, open to the street, and this may explain why Americans have not in general learned to live in their gardens or upon their lawns, thus making them really extensions of the house. When the garden is so sheltered from the street and from the windows of the house that it is as private as a room, then this practical use of it is natural and delightful. Americans are beginning to have porches added to their houses in such a way as to constitute rooms of the house, sometimes arranged so that they may be either open or closed to the air. The next step is to plan with hedges and trees and a judicious placing of vine covered lattice or even awnings to use the very ground itself as a house extension.

Poets Practical Men

Ideals are the most practical things on earth. It is only through them that the world gets its chores done. And it takes the poet in man to find and hang on to the ideal. Ergo, you must face the paradox and complete the syllogism—poets are practical men.—Rose Young in New York Post.

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MAN'S TRUE HOME

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIDDEN deep in every heart lies the love of home. Nor is this feeling confined to the human race. Most animals have a fixed abiding place, to which they cling; indeed, fancy may lead one to believe that even a flower may be ill at ease if removed from its native environment. Many an artist has endeavored himself to mankind by depicting in painting or song the ideal home. In fact, the "home" instinct seems to be well nigh universal, and it therefore behooves us to ponder thereon for the purpose of glimpsing the deep, spiritual truths which are but poorly counterfeited by even the best human impulses.

There are many conceptions of what "home" is. The dictionaries give, among several definitions, the plain matter-of-fact one, "dwelling, abode." These definitions give one a sense of order and system—a realization that in God's great plan there is a right and proper place for each one of us. Each idea of God has his own particular niche which none other can fill. The same power which guides the planets in their courses governs and directs the minutest affairs of mankind, and Christian Science teaches one to look beyond and through the seeming confusion of mortal sense. To attain true success one should understand that he has his own rightful place in the scheme of things which cannot be taken from him. Moreover, he must see with equal clearness that any attempt on his part to infringe on another's right can but end in failure and disaster for himself. There is room for all, and to gain one's own place it is never necessary to crowd out another. In the words of Jesus: "In my Father's house are many mansions."

To most people home is more than a place of abode. It is the companionship of loved ones which is cherished. This higher conception of home is seen in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the center, though not the boundary, of the affections" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 58). In these few words is depicted the highest type of earthly home, in which reign tenderness and mutual consideration. Moreover, its joy is unselfish, for its doors are open wide to welcome those without who would share its cheer. Such homes as this, ruled by the Christ-spirit, are scattered like havens of refuge all over the world.

All this is beautiful and helpful, yet we must go deeper if we would banish the shadow-beliefs from the eyes of those who seem to be shut out from the tender intimacy of home life. In fact all must sooner or later build their homes on the Scriptural teaching that God is Love. Man, made in Love's image and likeness, can never for one instant be separated from God and therefore is always dwelling in his true home—the house "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Oh, this wondrous sense of man's unity with Love! It humbles, yet uplifts; it washes away all human self-sufficiency as the sands of the sea, yet enables one to stand like a rock, relying on the Father's promise: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my uprightness."

On page 580 of Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book, Mrs. Eddy gives the higher meaning of Jerusalem as "Home, heaven," and one can gain this true sense of home only as he becomes conscious that man's real and eternal abiding place is in the divine Mind. In this blessed abode, no sorrow or inharmonious can enter, since it is seen that nothing can separate man from God, from Life, Truth, and Love. Moreover, as we gain a realizing sense of this unity, we see the unreality of any belief in separation and it becomes apparent that no barriers can exist to divide the children of God one from another. As a well-known hymn by Samuel Longfellow expresses it: "The seekers of the

Light are one," and consciously or unconsciously we all are seeking the light of Truth. Poverty or want cannot enter the abode of him who is conscious that he has free access to the inexhaustible riches of the divine Mind. Sickness fades away as a dream shadow before the clear sense that God made all things perfect and that all physical disorders are but the illusions of error. The belief that man can be separated from God and that he can for a longer or shorter period be shut out from the harmony of the heavenly kingdom is seen to be without foundation.

If these statements should seem vague and idealistic to any one, let him make the test of endeavoring through prayer and study to grasp the truer, higher sense of home. If he is honest in his efforts he will find that his increased spiritual understanding is correspondingly shown in improved material conditions. Thousands of people all over the world are today giving glad testimony to the harmony which the understanding of God gained through the study of Christian Science has brought into their home life. "The one who is faithfully trying day by day to be ever conscious of his heavenly abiding place, must eventually realize in his own experience the fulfillment of the promise contained in the twenty-third psalm as it is interpreted by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 578): "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [Love] for ever."

June

How fair is June. Her face reflects
The glory of the cloudless day,
Hers are the primal summer blooms,
And all the beauties left from May.
The birds still warble mating songs,
The brook still unrestrained its glee;
The silver joins the bobolink's
In crystal spontaneity.

How fond is June. Her footsteps kiss
The blue-eyes in the meadow grass.
The wild-rose blushes at her tread,
The laurel glows to see her pass.
A fragrance greets her from the run,
A tang of wild all green and glint,
Fresh fairy scepter for her hand,
The aromatic spears of mint.

How fleeting June. Her azure days
Float o'er the scene and pass afar.
Her sapphire nights grow veiled in dusk
All jewel-fastened with a star.
—Isabel S. Mason in Book News Monthly.

Bach's Giant Organ Works

Naturally the great improvements in organ building, making for ease of manipulation and greater variety of tone, have had in the last 30 years their result in the production of a much more complex class of organ music, a writer in the Harvard Musical Review says. Yet the giant organ works of Bach, written nearly 200 years ago, for a much cruder instrument, still afford the greatest opportunities for the resourcefulness of the modern organ. Indeed, far from having outgrown these pieces, it serves more to enhance their beauties and merits.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About Pruning Tomatoes

Here are the tomato-plants in the garden, standing like small trees, only with their tops supported by a frame that carries the weight which their long, juicy stems or trunks are not able to lift unaided. On these stems no branches have been allowed to grow (if the very best method of training tomatoes has been followed), and, as a consequence, all the strength of the plant has gone to developing the few branches left at the top and the fruits which these branches bear—and wonderful fruits are the result. Of course, it would not do to let the to-

plants develop all their side shoots, and then cut them off. Mercy, no! These side branches or shoots must be "nipped in the bud"; that is, they must be just rubbed off gently, the moment they lift their heads out of the main stem.—St. Nicholas.

Picture Puzzle



What farming implement?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Minora.

The Canoe Test

What boys in certain summer camps must do to win the privilege of canoeing was shown a writer for Everybody's Magazine at bathing hour, when two candidates took the canoe test. The boys, having first qualified as swimmers, took out a canoe each, fully clothed. Each was then upset and left to the problem of righting his canoe, getting the water out of it and himself in with-out upsetting it again. These tests vary in the different camps, but not even in the girls' camps are they much less severe than here. Yet by the middle of the summer season an average of more than 90 per cent of the campers have won the coveted privilege.

More Useful Than Money

That there are times when even money will not assure the stranger the respect due to respectable people, is hinted in the following story from "Through Siberia." Barret Digby, one of the writers, says that as a reporter on an Albany newspaper he had once been given a police badge with various symbols and the number 256, which would admit him through the police lines at a fire. By chance he took this with him on his trip to Siberia. At a certain point the party found difficulty in getting the natives to rent them horses. They suspected the travelers for some reason, either their speech or their appearance, and even liberal offers of money seemed not to vouch for their innocent purposes. So the writer took out the old police badge, pinned it to his coat and went forth with a flourishing gesture as who should say, "Behold! I am somebody!" Then they had horses in a jiffy.

Oneness With God

Large, vigorous, efficient life, fruitful life is his who communes with God. Perhaps there is a little danger in our days with our great emphasis on service and the doing of good works to neglect this meditation in God's law, this communion with Him which makes a rich and fruitful life. We must guard against this. For our lives will surely grow both weak and barren if we neglect this contact with the life-giving Spirit. The very effectiveness of our service and our abiding social enthusiasms rest in our oneness with God. He cannot give much who is not continually enriching himself.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

PUNS UNPARDONABLE YET USED BY ALL

WHILE affirming that the lowest form of wit if not the pun is certainly the pun which depends for its force on a wresting of the pronunciation of a word, Brander Matthews amusingly entitles an article in the Century magazine "A Paper of Puns." Perhaps he did not make the title, or perhaps he did not mean it. At any rate we may pin our attention rather to his text, where we find him in very good company, in practicing any form of pun. He cites Dr. Holmes as one who preached against what he practised. Holmes affirmed that punning is one evidence of human depravity, yet no one had a freer pen in handling out this questionable stimulus of the gaiety of nations.

The story is told of one occasion when Holmes was to speak at a dinner in Boston where Matthew Arnold was feasted. Thomas Bailey Aldrich was host. The Autocrat began to ask the company what they would do if they met such unexpected characters as pirates and cannibals, for example. He said, "What would you do if you met a cannibal walking down Beacon street?" Aldrich promptly interrupted him to reply, "Why, I should stop to pick an acquaintance." This threw Holmes off his conversational track—with the gust of mirth that greeted the sally—and he refused to say anything more. Mr. Matthews cites the skill of Lowell in handling puns, giving passages from his



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

ELECTION JUGS OF ENGLAND

ELECTION jugs have for many years past been made in Shropshire and Staffordshire to celebrate the election of a new member of Parliament. The set of jugs in the picture range in age from 6 to 117 years. The large jug in the center was made at the election of the Hon. William Hill who represented Shrewsbury in four Parliaments in 1790 and has inscribed on it the number of his majority, 89. The small jug beside it is a Coalport jug and was made 110 years later. It bears the inscription:

Shrewsbury General Election
1906
Sir Clement Lloyd Hill.
K. C. B., K. C. M. G.
440
Majority.
Round the top of the jug are the

Sometimes Unintentionally

Tell a man that there are 270,109,325, 481 stars and he will believe you. But if a sign says "Fresh Paint," he has to make a personal investigation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

words "Honour" and "Honesty," the motto under which Sir Clement Hill, the member for Shrewsbury, fought and won his victory of 1906.

Look Upon the Night

I recall
My thoughts and bid you look upon the night.
As water does a sponge, so the moonlight
Fills the void, hollow, universal air:—
What see you?—unpavilioned heaven is fair,
Whether the moon, into her chamber gone,
Leaves midnight to the golden stars or, wan,
Climbs with diminished beams the azure steep;
Or whether clouds sail o'er the inverse deep,
Piloted by the many-wandering blast,
And the rare stars rush by them dim and fast:—
All this is beautiful in every land.
But what see you beside?
I see a chaos of green leaves and fruit
Built round dark caverns, even to the root

Of the living stems that feed them—in whose bowers
There sleep in their dark dew the folded flowers;
Beyond, the surface of the unsickled corn
Trembles not in the slumbering air, and, borne
In circles quaint, and ever-changing dance,
Like winged stars the fire-flies flash and glance,
Pale in the open moonshine; but each one
Under the dark trees seems a little sun,
A meteor tamed, a fixed star gone astray
From the silver regions of the milky way:—
Afar the contadino's song is heard,
Rude, but made sweet by distance,—and a bird
Which cannot be the nightingale; and yet
I know none else that sings so sweet as it
At this late hour; and then all is still—
Now Italy or London—which you will!
—Shelley.

Rich Empire of the Incas

Describing the radiant fertile and blooming valleys that lie high in the Andes of Peru, higher than the line of barest vegetation in northern latitudes, a writer in Scribner's Magazine says: They constituted the heart of the ancient empire of the Incas, that amazing despotism that stunted the Spanish conquerors with the wisdom of its institutions, the splendor and the size of its buildings, the rich produce of its fields, and, above all, with the wealth of its mines of gold and silver and its amassed riches of centuries. When the Spaniard came, Huayna Capac had already extended his dominions as far north as Quito and as far south as the land of the Araucanian Indians of Chile. Even most of the savage tribes of the Montana owed him allegiance, and only the Pacific bounded his territories to the westward. The center of his empire lay in these high plateaus of the Andes—the fair and fertile valleys of Huaylas and Vilcanota, the bare and bleak plains of Cerro de Pasco and Titicaca's basin.

MIXERS GOOD AND BAD; THEIR PUZZLES

THE phrase "a good mixer" is an expressive bit of colloquialism and an encomium which most of us who deserve it not allow to pass without much regret. We flatter ourselves with the thought that if we really liked to mingle easily and freely with strangers or half acquaintances on haphazard pleasure seekings we should do so.

Perhaps there is no situation where the power of mingling in such friendly relations with all sorts of people under all sorts of conditions is more sharply tested than when one goes to visit at a house where hospitality reigns supreme over privacy. In such a house one may run into that close association with people not sympathetic temperament which sometimes seems the one least endurable experience of life. The little tricks and manners, the very habits of speech, of such a person, mean an hourly ruffling of the smooth surface of one's disposition and after three days one manages to connect a telegram demanding instant return to the city. It is the bad mixer who does receive the telegram. The good mixer goes suavely on his way, amused by the peculiarities of his companions, when these tend to be disagreeable, and appreciative of those that reveal interesting and original traits of character.

Writing of a house party at a country home where a small sailing yacht was the delight of the house, some one makes a

further contribution to this subject, by showing how a host or hostess often defeats the very end of hospitality—which one would suppose to be the pleasure of guests—by thrusting on the guests delights which to them are an abhorrence. One of this party is taken yachting. He is a man wont to study the menu with some care, and he is described as one of those too wise to blunt the edge of his morning appetite with porridge. But for the informal catering on the yacht he has no preparation. To him yachting has always meant steam and everything "de luxe." We find him then eating the first day with some gusto of the leg of mutton provided as the piece de resistance of the larder. The second day he does pretty well with a rechauffe; the third day he does something with hash garnished with onions, the young yacht owner's proud achievement. And then it is pollock roasted and boiled and fried and creamed and minced. It is pollock three times a day—for this is a fishing trip. The other guests tell the story and record the lean and hungry look of the once rotund and smiling epicure when he comes off the yacht. But probably his sorrows centered in the fact that there was no opportunity for mixing his menu rather than because he was a bad mixer.

American Universities Rich in Romance

American collegiate history is full of romance and -of thrillingly interesting occurrences of which more should be made, declares a writer in the Yale Review. The founding of Dartmouth College in the wilderness by Eleazar Wheelock for the purpose of educating Indian youth; the association of Benjamin Franklin with the plan for the University of Pennsylvania, of Rufus Putnam and of Manassah Cutler with that for Ohio University; of Thomas Jefferson with the creation of the University of Virginia, and of the two great men memorialized in the name of Washington and Lee University; the impressive commemorative exercises at Harvard and Yale at the civil war's close, the former identified with the participation of Edward Everett, James Russell Lowell, and Phillips Brooks, the latter with that of William M. Everts and of Horace Bushnell; the invasion of New Haven by the British under General Tryon when good President Naphtali Daggett, musket in hand, showed his ardent patriotism; the setting-up of the first printing press on this continent at Harvard College, and Washington's assuming command of the American troops under the shadow of her buildings; the temporary holding of Congress in old Nassau Hall; the beginning of the University of Georgia with Abraham Baldwin, one of the framers of our constitution—these are facts taken almost at random indicating the close association of some of our long established universities with the most pregnant events in American history. They have the associations necessary to make them factors in the maintenance of historical continuity for the whole country.

In the Pie Belt

In one of the camps for girls which are so splendidly organized and run in summer the rule was that no sweets and soda waters were to be indulged during camp regime. The ban upon girlish indulgence was, however, not quite so stern as might at first appear, for at the end of the lake lived a woman who was famous for her home-made pies and the girls might buy pie whenever they wished. All they had to do to secure the pie was to walk around the lake. But as this was a walk of 17 miles it was held, rightly enough, that the girl who accomplished it deserved her pie. Perhaps the most interesting fact concerning the pie woman, however, is that her girlish patronage was constant and regular.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, June 27, 1913

Russian-American Treaty Status

SECRETARY BRYAN authorizes the statement that Russia's request, made last February, for resumption of negotiations relative to renewal of treaty relations has been met recently by an affirmative answer. Hence it is probable that at Washington there soon will be those preliminary disclosures of policy that will make clear to Russia how far the Taft-Knox stand for recognition of American passports held by persons of whatever race is to be indorsed or modified by the new administration. Of course it is quite anomalous and preposterous that two nations with the present waxing commercial relations of the empire and the republic should be without a definite understanding as to the mutual rights of citizens and traders. Yet since the abrogation, Jan. 1, 1912, of the treaty of 1832, by formal act of the United States, this has been the situation.

Russia naturally has resented this action, not so much owing to the act itself, as because of the reasons given for it, based on persistent Russian refusal to cease discriminating between American citizens seeking residence in the empire. That American Jews suffered along with others Russia has steadily claimed was only a detail in administration of a purely domestic matter over which every nation must be conceded the right to dominate, acting for what it believes to be its own good.

This abstraction the United States cannot well dispute, especially as her own national interests are forcing upon her precisely the same issue. But her historic contention has been, and no doubt still is to be under the Wilson-Bryan regime, that she cannot tolerate discrimination as between her citizens abroad, especially if based on race or religion. When differing ideals such as are involved in this controversy clash, a way out is usually found by statesmen. Left to themselves diplomats would arrange a new treaty doing essential justice to all concerned. But American negotiators have to work aware that their proposed compact must pass the gauntlet of a legislative body many members of which are now nominated and elected by direct vote of the people. Precisely what the effect of the "new Senate" is to be on American foreign relations cannot be asserted as yet; but it is not likely to lessen a nationalistic temper.

Politics Has Come to Know No Season

For precedent for political foregatherings like that to be held presently in Newport, R. I., the history of the country and of its parties would be searched almost in vain. There are legends of mass meetings far removed from election in the stirring times of 1840, but even the enthusiasms of the Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too period kept within the bounds of a presidential year. They were the development of the most stirring epoch in party warfare, the culmination of the vigorous discussion of policies provoked by the Jackson administration. They have had no counterpart. The people have been content with quadrennial agitation and shown no wish to have it become continuous.

Following the well fixed habit, even the election of 1912, taking high place as it did among the major political controversies of the republic, would be succeeded by a period of calm, a turning to the pursuits of political peace, a satisfied waiting for the next presidential contest, broken by only those activities that state contests would arouse. It is not now so ordered. The Progressive party is a going institution, a constantly going one. It breaks precedents with impunity. Claiming a purpose of general uplift, declaring its intent to work out a closer application to the people of the benefits of government and a closer sharing of the people in the responsibilities for its conduct, it finds a warrant for frequent assemblies.

It is not to be carelessly said that there is no benefit from this continuity of politics. It must at least seem to have a party prudence. It ought to count against the neglect of their duties which is one of the perils of government by the people. But it remains to be shown that there will be a due appreciation of this newest blessing of American citizenship—politics all the time.

Found "A Language of Things"

STUDIES of life in the United States by Italians have not been numerous. In John Graham Brooks' "As Others See Us," there is none listed. Reasons for this, based on conditions of the last and previous centuries, are not difficult to marshal. But too many Italians of late years have found the Americas a temporary or permanent home to make possible continued indifference of Italian thinkers to the ideals, morals, customs, manners and political achievements of lands where their compatriots are now so numerous. A few years ago Ferrero, the historian, left Rome for Boston, and during a stay of several months, during which he toured the country, he carefully studied American plutocracy and democracy in conflict, finding many analogies with events in ancient republican Rome. Since returning home he has written for European journals about American affairs in a way indicating that he found more in the western republic to like and admire than he had expected to when he set forth to explore. A similar impression follows reading the opinions of another Italian investigator, Commissioner Carito, whose book "In the Land of Washington," has just been published in Naples. The national passion for work, the insistence on individual independence, the regnancy of will obedient to a sense of duty—these strike him as characteristics that forbid an estimate of America which makes her people out to be sheer materialists. Incidentally this observer has a word to say about American eloquence which is interesting. Its matter-of-factness, its lack of the highly imaginative qualities and perverted delivery of the Latins, its "knotty and thorny phrases" do not please him. He sums it up thus: "It is a language of things."

There is a needed note of warning here. Language at its highest is the symbol of ideas and of ideals and not of things. Reaction against formalism and against rhetoric can go too far. Speech

may have the grand manner as well as the noble purpose. It may interest the Italian critic to know that a society of teachers and of friends of oratory with style to it has just been formed in the United States to combat the national tendency to reduce formal public speech to a sort of magnified conversation.

Apropos the American passion for work and most Americans' honoring of industry and of self-support, it is worth noting that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in his new book, "The United States of America," agrees with the Italian observer. The national perils, according to this frequent French visitor to the United States, are not luxury or licentiousness, but rather those of incipient militarism and imperialism and of being drawn into imitation of Europe in submitting to huge burdens of taxation for the sake of the ambitions of war lords and traders seeking new lands and markets to conquer.

WHILE it is true that the Erdman arbitration act has not met all the exigencies of the labor disputes treated under its provisions, it is also true that it has met many, and some of the most important of them, and there is strong ground for the contention that a fuller expression and application of its underlying principles would come very near meeting one of the greatest and gravest economic needs of the day. The spirit of the Erdman act has obtained the common approval and acceptance of corporate and individual employers and of organized labor. It is recognized as the nearest approach to a legislative solution of the arbitration problem so far reached in the United States. Yet it admittedly contains some defects. These, it is proposed, shall be corrected in the framing of the mediation measure the basis of which has, it is understood, received the indorsement of the Wilson administration, of the National Civic Association, of many of the railway presidents and of leaders in the ranks of labor.

One of the most encouraging things about this measure is that it is evidently the fruit of an earnest, unselfish, conscientious desire on the part of those active in its behalf to bring about conciliation that will be lasting between the two great contending interests concerned. So far as it is possible to see, effort on every side is directed toward obtaining once and for all a means whereby differences between the employer and employed may be equitably and speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. Evidences of old antagonisms seem to be absent from the deliberations of the committee having the measure under consideration. Conspicuously absent, also, are evidences of a disposition on either side to obtain advantage over the other. The very fact that Senator Newlands has been offered and accepted as the proper person to introduce the measure, not on political grounds, but because he can best promote its progress through Congress, is indicative of the determination of its friends to keep it aloof from even the suspicion of partizan taint.

It is objected in one official quarter that the new measure is going too far as it is at present tentatively framed. All that is necessary, it is held, is that the Erdman act shall be strengthened in its emergency clause. To this it is replied that, as regards the introduction into the bill of every possible provision likely to be of value when the act shall be under practical test, it cannot go too far. With this the public, we believe, will heartily agree. What is wanted is an arbitration bill, an act for the promotion of mediation and conciliation that will cover every imaginable contingency and leave nothing to be desired on either side.

Women in Politics and Tax on Bachelors

IT HAS long been the disposition on all sides to speak flippantly of proposals to tax bachelors as such. Yet behind the idea there has been the force of sound economic reasoning. It has not seemed equitable to many in these latter days that the single man should enjoy immunity where the married man is compelled to bear a burden. Regarded entirely aside from morals, and from an economic viewpoint solely, it has not, and it does not, seem right that the man who takes on the responsibility of husband and father should be penalized, as it were, while the man who avoids these responsibilities is rewarded. Rather, in equity, this condition, many believe, should be reversed.

The principle involved has been recognized by the United States Senate in the framing of the income tax rider to the tariff bill. Under its provisions the exemption of bachelors and spinsters is to be only \$3000, while the exemption of married men and women is to be \$4000. Exemptions of \$500 for a child, or of \$1000 for two children are also allowed. No exemptions are to be made for a greater number of children than two. There are other and minor details, but the main point is to be found in the fact that an effort is here made to equalize the burden of the married and the unmarried.

There is little, if anything, to indicate what the attitude of women will be toward this subject when they shall have obtained the privilege, or the right, of dealing with it in common with men. Of course women will see the matter from an angle of their own. Not only the economical, but the social side of the question will appeal to them. A change that will bring about improved relationship between the sexes is among the most important results of political equality anticipated by thoughtful and far-seeing women. Women are far more competent than men to deal with so delicate a subject, to deal with it intelligently and to settle it righteously. And they will, when their day comes, by reason of previous state and federal action, have the problem made ready for solution.

WHEN the New Jersey Bar Association was voting to maintain a committee at the state capital to direct legislation at the next session it betrayed a neglect of reading the Washington lobby news. Or had it arrived at a clear distinction between the good and bad lobby?

REORGANIZATION of the government of the Canal Zone having been postponed until January, 1915, it is due Colonel Goethals to recall that he has not obstructed the change that would reduce his salary by \$5000 a year. In fact he has been urging the change.

IT MUST not be supposed that the "finishing touches" on the Panama canal are light ones. Removing earth at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 cubic yards a month must not be confounded with mere holiday recreation.

Proposed New Mediation Measure

Public Service Commission Now a Fact

GOVERNOR FOSS is being generally commended for the appointments he has made to the new commission to have oversight of the railroads, street railways, telephones and telegraphs. He seems to have been governed by the purpose to strengthen the board, the creation of which was accomplished in the face of his veto. The appointments are non-partisan, they have not been made as rewards for personal support, they can add, only through their excellence, to the personal strength of the Governor in any future political ventures. These are sufficiently rare conditions in the politics of the day to constitute a reason for applause.

Conservatism marked the response of the Legislature to the demand for a stronger control over the group of public services that the board will oversee. It provided for the continuance of the members of the present railroad commission when it might well have given the responsible official, the Governor, free hand to make over the board. It was not reorganization but enlargement, with accompanying change of powers from the old form of recommendation to command. The addition of the telephone companies to its care was with a purpose to secure a fuller entrance of the public into knowledge and direction of a service which has been moderately treated.

With all that the new law cautiously provides and with the appointments that are highly approved but are at best minority additions, the question as to whether the state has entered well equipped upon the duty of a strong, wise and effective oversight of the chief utilities must look to the course of the commission for its reply. It is far from radically constituted and not over radically empowered. It has nevertheless the opportunity to bring better conditions than have recently existed and to serve the public in aiding the progress of the companies under its supervision along with the fullest securing of the rights of the patrons of railroads, railways and telephone companies to the best accommodation at just rates.

That the legislation has the value claimed for it and that the appointments merit the approval now everywhere accorded them, is for the actual results to show.

A GOVERNMENT estimate of the number of motor boats now in use in the United States is 200,000. Not as great as the number of automobiles, of course, but their growth in popularity is hardly less striking, in view of the limitations placed upon them both as to the area at their disposal and the length of season.

ILLINOIS will assume the entire expense attendant upon the coming visit of its 414 survivors of the battle to the field of Gettysburg. Every comfort is to be provided for the veterans, and the whole state applauds the undertaking.

THOSE who desire to do so are welcome to sleep in the Pittsburgh parks on hot nights, but they must rise early and tidy up their apartments for the day.

Growth of Fruit Canning in Canada

HORTICULTURAL development goes hand-in-hand with agricultural development in Canada, especially in the prairie provinces. The Dominion, like the United States, is now raising very much more fruit than the home market immediately calls for; it has already a great, and it is threatened with a greater, surplus annually, and, again like the United States, it is making every effort to preserve this surplus for all the year round consumption within its own borders and for exportation. Canada, as is now widely known, is a great apple country, and with relation to this fruit it has been confronted with precisely the same problem that orchardists in the United States, from New England to the Pacific Northwest, have had to contend with—are still contending with.

The difficulty on both sides of the line is to teach some solution that will be of real value to the individual fruit raiser. When the crop is large a glutted market brings the price below the point of profit. The individual orchardist and his wife are aware of many methods of preserving apples and other fruit, but they have not the machinery to meet their wants when the surplus is large, and much of their product goes to waste. If it could be held, either whole in storage plants or preserved in jars, bottles and cans, a market would almost surely be found for it later. All experienced farmers are familiar with means of storage and preservation that enable them to salvage a large part of their unmarketable fruit crops, but the inexperienced are, owing to immigration, rather the more numerous on both sides of the line, and with results that, to say the least, are unfortunate.

In the eastern provinces of Canada corporate fruit canneries have long been numerous and prosperous; such establishments are springing up now in great number in British Columbia and in the prairie provinces. Where they are backed by local capital and conducted with due regard to the interests of the producers they are no less prosperous than useful. They do not under such conditions take advantage of the pressing needs of the producers or speculate upon their distress.

The producers are best safeguarded when they combine in neighborhoods for self-protection and self-advancement. This is as true of the fruit industry as of any other in which the farmers are concerned. Cooperation among local farmers that would enable them to install fruit canning plants of paying capacity, to hold off for reasonable prices, and to market their products through reliable agencies, is a recognized need not only in the fruit districts of the Dominion, but on this side of the border, and quite as much in some of the older provinces and states as in some of the younger. The cost of living would be in a fairer way to reduction if all farm waste could be eliminated; if the annual loss from fruit decay alone were prevented, through the instrumentality of cooperative agencies, at least a good beginning would be made in the right direction.

THE Tennessee town of Bristol has courageously done what many hundreds of much more pretentious communities have only threatened to do. That is, it has banished all telegraph, telephone and electric light poles from its business district. It acts as if it might at an early day abolish even the trolley pole.

IN the genial Puget sound region cherries are ripening so fast that they are driving strawberries out of the way.